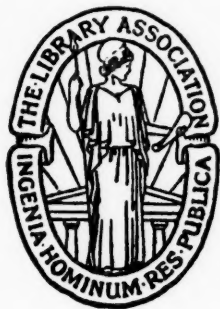


LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.



VOLUME FOUR

1953

ABSTRACTS 2476—3352

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

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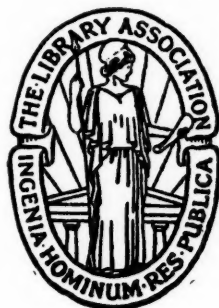
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VOLUME FOUR NUMBER ONE JANUARY—MARCH 1953

ABSTRACTS 2476—2694

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

FOREWORD

Library Science Abstracts presents a picture of new developments in thought and practice in many countries of the world. Accepted theories are discussed and criticised and new ideas advanced; new buildings, extensions and alterations are described; reports of experiments with new inventions are included; the influences of mass media of communication upon library work are noted.

The compilation owes its origin to the voluntary help given by 57 abstractors and translators (18 members, or former members, of the staff of the Birmingham Public Libraries; 34 in England and others in Denmark, Finland, Holland, Italy and Norway) who regularly abstract over 250 periodicals. The editor greatly appreciates the help given to him and the co-operation of editors and publishers in making their publications available for abstracting.

Abstracts are arranged within each subject heading in the following order: international, national (alphabetically by country and by place), subjects (alphabetically).

The bibliographical reference in each abstract should be interpreted thus: Title of periodical (if abbreviated, see list of periodicals at commencement of volume); volume number; part or issue number; month or season; year; pages; collation (illustrations, photographs, maps, plans, diagrams, bibliography, tables).

Example: Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (1) January 1953, 10—13. Bibliog. Library Association Record, Volume 55, Number 1, January 1953, pages 10 to 13. Bibliography.

Abbreviations used:—

A.L.A.	American Library Association
D.S.I.R.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
F.I.D.	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
IBM	International Business Machines
I.S.O.	International Standards Organisation
IVA	Ingeniörsvetenskapsakademien (Swedish)
L.A.	Library Association
LC	Library of Congress
m.	million
mss.	manuscripts
p.a.	per annum
P.L.	Public Library
rpm	revolutions per minute
U.S.S.R.	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
U.K.	United Kingdom
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
U.S.A.	United States of America
U.D.C.	Universal Decimal Classification
vols.	volumes

The list of periodicals which follows is confined to library and bibliographical publications which are regularly checked and abstracted. Nearly all of these are available on loan from the Library Association Library. Many other periodicals are scanned for articles of interest to librarians.

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**Library and bibliographical periodicals regularly covered by *Library Science*
Abstracts and any abbreviations used**

A.B.C.D. (Archives, bibliothèques, collections, documentation) (France)
 Abgila (India)
 Accademie e Biblioteche d'Italia (Accad. e Bib. d'Italia)
 Actes du Comité International des Bibliothèques (Actes du Com. Int.) (Switzerland)
 American Archivist (Amer. Arch.)
 American Council of Learned Societies Newsletter (A.C.L.S. Newsl.)
 American Documentation (Amer. Doc.)
 American Library Association Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.)
 An Leabharlann (Eire)
 Archives (U.K.)
 Archives, Bibliothèques et Musées de Belgique (Archives . . de Belgique)
 Archivum
 Aslib Proceedings (Aslib. Proc.) (U.K.)
 Asociación Nacional de Bibliotecarios Archiveros y Arqueólogos Boletín (Spain)
 Aspects of Librarianship (Aspects of Libnp.) (U.S.A.)
 Association des Bibliothécaires Français: Bulletin d'information (Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.)
 Assistant Librarian (Asst. Lib.) (U.K.)
 Australian Library Journal (Aust. Lib. J.)
 La Bibliofilia (Italy)
 Bibliographical Society Transactions. The Library (Library) (U.K.)
 Biblioteca General (Bib. Gen.) (Spain)
 Bibliotecologia
 Biblioteconomia (Spain)
 Bibliotekar (Yugoslavia)
 Bibliotekaren (Denmark)
 Bibliotekarz (Poland)
 Bibliotekarz (U.S.S.R.)
 Biblioteks Nyt (Bib. Nyt) (Denmark)
 Biblioteksbladet (Sweden)
 Bibliotheekgids (Belgium)
 Bibliotheekleven (Netherlands)
 Bibliothekar (Germany)
 Biblos (Austria)
 Biuletyn Instytutu Bibliograficznego (Biuletyn Inst. Bib.) (Poland)
 Bodleian Library Record (Bodleian Lib. Rec.) (U.K.)
 Bogens Verden (Denmark)
 Bok og Bibliotek (Bok og Bib.) (Norway)
 Boletín de la Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios (Boletín) (Cuba)
 Book Collector (U.S.A.)
 Book Trolley (U.K.)
 Books (U.K.)
 Books Abroad (U.S.A.)
 Børn og Bøger (Denmark)
 Boston Public Library Quarterly (Boston Publ. Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 British Book News (Brit. Bk. News)
 British Museum Quarterly (Brit. Mus. Q.)
 Büch und Bucherei (B. u. B.) (Germany)
 Bücherei und Bildung (B. u. Bild.) (Germany)
 Bulletin d'Information: International Association of Music Libraries
 Bulletin of Bibliography (Bull. of Bib.) (U.S.A.)
 Bulletin of the Free Library Commission and of the State Library, Vermont
 (Bull. Free Lib. Comm. Vermont)
 Bulletin of the John Rylands Library (Bull. J. Rylands Lib.) (U.K.)

Bulletin of the Medical Library Association (Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.) (U.S.A.)
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library (Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib.) (U.S.A.)
 Les Cahiers de la Documentation (Cahiers) (Belgium)
 Californian Librarian (Calif. Lib.) (U.S.A.)
 Cambridge Bibliographical Society Transactions (Camb. Bibliog. Soc. Trans.) (U.K.)
 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.)
 College and Research Libraries (Coll. and Res. Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Eastern Caribbean Library Review (E. Caribbean Lib. Rev.)
 F.I.D. Information
 Fundamental Education (Fund. Educ.) (Unesco, France)
 Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.)
 Huntington Library Quarterly (Huntington Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Illinois Libraries (Illinois Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Indian Archives (Ind. Archives)
 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.)
 Information (A.S.L.I.S., Australia)
 Iowa Library Quarterly (Iowa Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Jamaica Library Association Bulletin (Jamaica Lib. Assn. Bull.)
 Journal of Cataloging and Classification (J. of Cat. and Class.) (U.S.A.)
 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.) (U.K.)
 Junior Bookshelf (J. Bookshelf) (U.K.)
 Kent News Letter (U.K.)
 Kirjastoletti (Finland)
 Könyvtárügyi Szemle (Hungary)
 Librarian (U.K.)
 Librarian Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.) (U.K.)
 Library Chronicle of the University of Texas (Lib. Chron. Univ. Texas) (U.S.A.)
 Library Quarterly (Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
 Library Review (Lib. Rev.) (U.K.)
 Library Trends (Lib. Trends) (U.S.A.)
 Library World (Lib. World) (U.K.)
 Libri (Denmark)
 Magyar Műszaki Lapszemle (Hungary)
 Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.) (U.K.)
 Microcard Bulletin (Microcard Bull.) (U.S.A.)
 Midwest Inter-Library Center Newsletter (Midw. Inter-Lib. Center Newsl.)
 (U.S.A.)
 Minnesota Libraries (Minnesota Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare (Mitteilungen der
 VÖB) (Austria)
 Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen) (Germany)
 Music Library Association Notes (Music Lib. Assn. Notes) (U.S.A.)
 Nachrichten der Vereinigung Schweizer Bibliothekare (Nach. d. Vereinigung
 Schweizer Bib.) (Switzerland)
 Nachrichten für Dokumentation (Nach. f. Dok.) (Germany)
 Nachrichten für Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken (Nach. f. Wissen. Bib.) (Germany)
 National Library of Wales Journal (Nat. Lib. Wales J.) (U.K.)
 New Zealand Libraries (N.Z. Libs.)
 News Notes of California Libraries (News Notes of Calif. Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Nordisk Tidsskrift for Bok- og Biblioteksvæsen (Nord. Tid.) (Norway)
 North-Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsl.) (U.K.)
 Ontario Library Review (Ontario Lib. Rev.) (Canada)
 Open Access (U.K.)
 Outpost (U.K.)

Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America (Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America)
 La Parola e il Libro (Parola) (Italy)
 Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland)
 Public Libraries (Publ. Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library (Q. Bull. S. Afr. Lib.)
 Review of Documentation (Rev. of Doc.) (Netherlands)
 Royal Institute of British Architects Library Bulletin (R.I.B.A. Lib. Bull.) (U.K.)
 School Librarian (Sch. Lib.) (U.K.)
 School Library Review (Sch. Lib. Rev.) (U.K.)
 Scottish Library Association News Sheet (Scot. Lib. Assn. News Sheet) (U.K.)
 Serial Slants (U.S.A.)
 South African Libraries (S. Afr. Bib.)
 Southeastern Librarian (U.S.A.)
 Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.) (U.S.A.)
 Suid Afrikaanse Biblioteke (S. Afr. Bib.) (South Africa)
 Tidskrift for Dokumentation (Tid. f. Dok.) (Sweden)
 The Times Literary Supplement (T.L.S.) (U.K.)
 Unesco Bulletin for Libraries (Unesco Bull.) (France)
 University of Illinois Library School: Occasional Papers (Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers) (U.S.A.)
 Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske (Jugoslavia)
 Wessex Bookman (U.K.)
 Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.)
 Yale University Library Gazette (Yale Univ. Lib. Gaz.) (U.S.A.)
 Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. B.) (Germany)

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

2476 The Hereford Chained Library

Joan Firth

Lib. World, 54 (630) December 1952, 87—88.

Founded early in the 16th century, the library is now essentially Elizabethan. The three tier presses, probably copied from those in the Bodleian, were introduced in 1611, and there is a marked preponderance of printed books over mss. After being scattered throughout the Cathedral the fittings were reassembled in 1930 and the books rehoused in seven presses in restored rooms.

A.H.H.

2477 The Norwich City Library

P. Hepworth

Lib. World, 54 (632) February 1953, 127—130.

Founded in 1608, the library had a varied history before its incorporation with the Free Library in 1857. It consisted of 1,942 vols., including mss. and incunabula, arranged on the press mark system in special cases in the Newsroom. Manuscript records include a catalogue dating from 1658 and donation and minute books.

A.H.H.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2496, 2543)

2478 Die vierte Jahrestagung des Verbandes [der Bibliotheken des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen] in Bielefeld am 24. Mai 1952

[Fourth annual conference of the Library Association of North Rhine-Westphalia at Bielefeld, 24 May 1952]

W. Krieg

Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen) 3 (1) 1st October 1952, 1—32.

The whole issue is devoted to a report of the conference, the proceedings of which are summarized by W. Krieg. Papers were read by Viktor Burr on the place of the university library in the present-day educational system in Germany (See Abstract No. 2520) and by Dr. Fink on the importance of municipal libraries for the intellectual life of the community; Dr. Fink traced the history of municipal libraries in Germany and then considered their task in the future, particularly with reference to the development of branch libraries in German towns and to building up the book stocks to meet the requirements of engineers and chemists in industry and of the teachers and students of technical colleges. Presenting the report of the cataloguing committee, Dr. Nobbe showed the conference a

new draft of the first section of the Prussian instructions and expressed the hope that the draft of the remainder would be completed within a year, whilst the classification committee reported that it had undertaken the compilation of a new scheme specially designed for use in municipal libraries. Other reports were presented on inter-library loans (*See* Abstract No. 2504) professional education, the compilation of the union catalogue of the learned libraries in the province, and on duplicating methods and microfilming.

[A brief report on the conference by W. Krieg appears in *Nach. f. wissen. Bib.*, 5 (5) December 1952, 256—259]

K.G.

2479 Presidential Address

James Barry

An Leabharlann, 10 (6) December 1952, 169—173.

The Library Association of Ireland (*Cumann Leabharlann Na L-Eireann*) was established in 1928 with the aims of promoting the welfare of libraries and securing greater co-operation between them. *An Leabharlann*, the official journal, began in 1930. The Association became a participant in the Net Book Agreement in Great Britain whereby a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed on books purchased by public libraries in membership of the Library Association. Since 1933 an annual conference has been held. In 1937 a Hospital Library Service was inaugurated and now serves 112 hospitals. As the result of repeated efforts for an investigation of the public library service, a Public Library Act 1947 was introduced and passed within a week.

W.

2480 New Zealand—trained librarians and the NZLA, 1952

W. J. McEldowney

N.Z. Libs., 15 (10) December 1952, 226—227.

A statistical survey of jobs in the New Zealand Library Association, comparing 1952 with 1950. In 1950 of 190 jobs done by 97 people, 84 were done by 45 locally trained librarians; in 1952, of 218 jobs done by 112 people, 108 were done by 56 locally trained librarians.

G.P.S.

2481 Ogólnokrajowa narada bibliotekarzy w dn. 29 maja 1952 r. w Warszawie

[Annual Conference of Polish librarians held in Warsaw on 29th May 1952]

Bibliotekarz (Warsaw), 19 (3) 1952, 65—77.

Speakers emphasised the importance of recent development in publishing, especially the increase in output of books and pamphlets and in the size of editions, *e.g.* during the past two years about 250m. copies were published. Public libraries number 85,000 with 55m. volumes. The lectures concentrated mainly on problems

of reading, readers' tastes, guidance, book selection, and the part which libraries can play in (i) political education of the people, (ii) furthering progress of the Six Year Plan, (iii) peace campaign. The questions of the training of librarians and the need for increased salaries were also discussed. Speakers suggested changes in methods of central purchase and the too mechanical distribution of books to public libraries, emphasising the varying needs of particular libraries according to regional interests. Detailed studies of reading tastes will supply guidance for better book selection. A State Reading and Book Council will be created to study and improve methods of distribution and promote reading interests.

M.L.D.

2482 Bericht über die Tätigkeit der VSB im Jahre 1951—52
[Report on the activities of the VSB in the year 1951—52]

Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib., 28 (5) September—October 1952, 137—145

Various committees and groups have considered the following : (i) the problem of theses from foreign countries, (ii) catalogues—the most suitable kind for each type of library, (iii) popular and school libraries, (iv) monastic and church foundation libraries, (v) personnel and professional education, (vi) statistics of libraries. Reports have been made on : (i) the Swiss Union Catalogue, housed and administered by the National Library, Berne. This became badly in arrears during the war ; it is hoped to draw level in about four years' time. (ii) Satisfactory progress is reported by the Popular Libraries (Volksbibliotheken). Special efforts have been made to interest young readers at school leaving age.

M.B.

2483 Special Libraries Association : a brief history

Alma C. Mitchell

Spec. Libs., 43 (5) May—June, 1952, 162—164.

Brief notes on the history since its foundation in 1909 to the present ; rather more attention is given to the early days.

A.N.

2484 Your SLA Headquarters : how it works . . . what it can do for you

Kathleen B. Stebbins

Spec. Libs., 43 (6) July—August 1952, 198—200.

Services provided by Special Libraries Association headquarters include weekly notification to regional officers of changes of address and new members ; addressing of envelopes and wrappers for divisional bulletins and provision of publicity material. The Publications section is very active. The small library includes divisional bulletins, house organs, library publicity and special classification schemes and subject heading lists. An employment bureau co-ordinates the work of employment chairman in the twenty-four chapters. Some attempt has been made to compile a list of typical salary scales.

A.N.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2478, 2482)

2485 What we can do

Helen E. Wessells

Lib. J., 77 (21) 1st December 1952, 2036—39.

Argues that librarians suffer from an inferiority complex, are apologetic and tend to reject the name library or the title librarian. If fashions have changed, the writer demands that people shall be told that new titles such as directors of research or information centres refer to librarians and libraries. Calls for a stronger fight for economic stability in order to give the kind of service requiring imagination, co-operation and a constant appraisal of the library and its services. Librarians must vigorously discard traditional methods and authoritarian paternalism and give opportunities for initiative and active participation by young librarians if the latter are not to be driven out of the profession. Employment regulations must not be so rigid that leave of absence for exchange or overseas service is barred. Refresher courses as practising librarians are recommended for library school lecturers. Suggests ways of overcoming the stereotype of a librarian by employing persons from many fields of experience, and by an early weeding of unsuitable persons at library schools. The profession today demands business knowledge, creative ability, sound intelligence and good personality in order to make people aware of books and libraries.

W.

2486 Corso per le Biblioteche popolari dell'Unione per la Lotta contro l'analfabetismo

[Course for the popular libraries of the Union for the Struggle against Illiteracy]

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (1—2) January—April 1952, 77—78.

A first course for the training of librarians preparing to work in the libraries of the Centri di Cultura was held in Rome under the auspices of the Lotta contro l'analfabetismo.

F.B.

2487 Library School: where the graduates go

D. M. Wylie

N.Z. Libs., 15 (9) November 1952, 203—206.

There have been six classes at the library school, 1946—51. During the past two years, more graduates have entered public libraries, the result, perhaps, of improved salaries and more suitable positions. To maintain this trend and attract suitable recruits to public libraries, some form of subsidy of public library salaries will

have to be sought from the Government. The National Library service, including Schools Library Service, has claimed the largest number of graduates, but, the post-war expansion over, there will probably be fewer posts available in future; the total in university libraries had decreased and the number in special libraries remained the same. The article examines the figures in close detail.

G.P.S.

2488 Teaching library science in Thailand

Frances Lander Spain

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (4) December 1952, 314—317. Photos.

A course of library science was instituted at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. The lectures were given by the Fulbright Foundation staff, and were given in English to graduates and library assistants. The response was overwhelming—117 suitable applications were received, and the course was very successful.

G.N.B.

2489 The Education of an American Librarian

Louis Shores

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (2) February 1953, 33—39. Bibliog.

The development of library schools is traced, with emphasis on the Williamson report of 1923 and the educational standards set up in 1933 and 1951. The 1933 standards stipulated the training necessary for the accrediting of library schools of three kinds, undergraduate, graduate, and advanced graduate. The 1951 standards take a wider view of professional training, and the third part of the programme concerned provides for specialization.

[L.S.]

2490 Teaching Cataloguing

Clyde Pettus

Lib. J., 77 (18) 15th October 1952, 1770—1773.

Report on a questionnaire to accredited library schools in the U.S.A. on methods of teaching cataloguing. Details covered are: time given to descriptive and subject cataloguing, including classification; acceptance of the 15th edition of Dewey; use of LC rules for descriptive cataloguing; use of visual aids; study of the history of cataloguing and classification; discussion of the literature of cataloguing and classification.

K.A.M.

LIBRARY SERVICES: GENERAL SURVEYS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL

2491 Anweisungen und Anleitungsmaterial für das Bibliothekswesen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

[Instructions and guidance for the libraries of the German Democratic Republic]

Bibliothekar, 7 (1) January 1953, (Supplement)

Introduced by the Ministry of Education and compiled by the Central Institute for Libraries the first part of the supplement deals with stock. Instructions are given on how to improve the quality of the bookstock by weeding out—and rejecting—any works described as unscientific literature. A list reviewing undesirable books is appended, which is followed by a short bibliography of recommended books suitable particularly for rural areas. Part II gives the detailed scheme for an analysis of types of readers to be adopted by libraries for statistical purposes.

F.M.J.

2492 Per la valorizzazione delle biblioteche sarde

[Making the libraries of Sardinia work]

Cicito Vacca

Parola, 35 (9—10) September—October 1952, 270—273.

Reprinted from *L'Unione sarda* of July 17th, 1952. Since 1947 an experimental zone has increased its libraries from 8 to 22. A Ministerial decree now being signed will set up 22 such zones. Substantial subsidies have been made, notably for the reconstruction of shelving. About 10,000 books have been given and 70 entirely new libraries set up. Librarians are keen and self-sacrificing and should be much assisted by the allocation to the new zones of the voluntary inspectors who have not hitherto been responsible for any clearly defined areas.

F.S.S.

2493 [Libraries in Korea]

Evelyn B. McCune

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 11 (42) 13th October 1952, 13—15.

None of the great libraries is in operation. A few "reference" libraries are working in Pusan with books salvaged from Seoul. A United States Information Service library and reading room is open in each provincial capital. In Seoul libraries are boarded up and neglected. In the museum of the National University in Seoul thousands of books from all libraries are piled to the ceiling or lying in sacks. Examination showed that these contained rare mss. and archival material of the greatest value. A plan to microfilm this material has been prepared.

W.

2494 De Bibliotheek vriend en vijand

[The library friend and enemy]

H. de la Fontaine Verweij

Bibliotheekleven, 37 (12) December 1952, 345—350.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the Netherlands Association of Librarians, the library is viewed as a friend of the individual reader first and afterwards as an enemy of others. Reasons why people may see the library as an enemy are given. The position of the library in the world today is enunciated and the different kinds of library are described. The librarian's task is outlined and the system of interlibrary loans described, which nowhere else has developed so widely as in the Netherlands, thanks to such tools as the National Union Catalogue and the union catalogue of books and periodicals on technical subjects. These tools are the result of deliberate co-operation of Dutch librarians without any official regimentation.

F.K.

2495 Workshop on Wheels

Wilfred L. Morin

Lib. J., 77 (19) 1st November 1952, 1851—1857.

Eighteen state and two foreign library agencies took part in a Workshop [study conference] tour of New York State's larger units of library service. The objective was to make a comprehensive study of the larger unit. Subjects covered are: the philosophy of larger units; the practicability of their operations; their internal administrative efficiency; the patterns of inter-agency co-operation; and the concept of Board membership and effectiveness.

K.A.M.

2496 Library Service for Industry

K. J. Rider

The Engineer, 195 (5064) 13th February 1953, 252—254. Refs.

A definition is followed by a description of the various kinds of libraries engaged in providing this service, methods used in collecting and indexing information and its dissemination. A survey is given of existing library facilities available to industry in Great Britain, *i.e.* public technical and commercial libraries, interlibrary loans, the Science Museum Library, the Sheffield Interchange Scheme, the Technical Information and Documents Units of the Departments of Scientific and Industrial Research. Inadequacies are noted and remedies suggested. Developments under way are mentioned, *e.g.* the Advisory Council for Scientific Policy, the Science Centre, D.S.I.R., the South-Eastern Regional Board for Industry, and the work of associations of librarians.

W.

2497 Moving a library [revised]

John E. Kephart

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, No. 30, October 1952.

(See Abstract No. 1141). An analysis of the reports of actual moves made by 30 libraries of all types, but mainly university and college, between 1921 and 1952. Times and costs of these moves are compared. A location plan, with copies to supervising staff, a time-table and a briefing of those engaged are desirable. The use of student help, types of containers, methods of handling and traffic control are discussed. Probably 6 cents a volume is the unit cost which a librarian can budget for in a move.

W.P.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION, INCLUDING UNION CATALOGUES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2478, 2482, 2494, 2496, 2526, 2653, 2659)

2498 Library Co-operation and the National Central Library

S. P. Filon

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (1) January 1953, 2-8.

The British inter-lending library system has been fashioned largely by geographical factors. The three main types of co-operation are: regional, by subject groups, and through a centralized system, as in pre-war Germany. Each type has its advantages and disadvantages, the present British system being a compromise. In view of the growing number of special libraries, many of whose holdings are unknown and therefore untapped, co-operation by subject groups cannot be ruled out in favour of regional co-operation. The N.C.L. itself is handicapped by the incompleteness of its union catalogues and by the remarkably high cost of inter-library loans.

[S.P.F.]

2499 Co-operative Acquisition

Gisela von Busse

Lib. J., 78 (2) 15th January 1953, 85-87.

Important non-German scientific literature of the years 1939-1950 is being acquired co-operatively for German librarians through the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Subjects are divided between libraries. There are 27 subject groups with 82 sub-divisions. Libraries must plan their subject collections to serve research needs of the whole country and be prepared to lend material. Central union catalogues are maintained and foreign exchanges organised.

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1824 and 1825)

K.A.M.

2500 Co-operative book purchase : review of progress

Alan Glencross

N.W. Newsl., No. 19, January 1953, 1—2.

The North West Regional Library Service has several defects—inability to supply 15% of applications, considerable delay in obtaining books, cumbersome organisation and high cost of service. To offset similar defects, schemes for co-operative book purchase have been inaugurated by the Metropolitan and South-Eastern Region libraries. In 1951, a sub-committee of the N.W.R.L.S., considering the possibility of a scheme, recommended instead that groups of libraries in the region should co-operate. Two such groups have been formed. Use has not been as high as anticipated and administration cost per book has been high. Such groups are too small for complete coverage. A more comprehensive scheme in the North-West would cost about £1 per 1,000 population. A meeting of chief librarians has referred the matter to the sub-committee of the N.W.R.L.S. to draw up a scheme and consider costs and methods of operation.

G.P.S.

2501 Der Zentralkatalog der ausländischen Literatur (ZKA)

[Union catalogue of foreign literature]

R. Juchhoff

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., 5 (5) December 1952, 248—252.

The compilation of the union catalogue of the holdings of German libraries of books published abroad since 1939 has now been transferred from the university library at Göttingen to the provincial library at Cologne. Certain new developments are envisaged in the preparation of this catalogue, which has already proved its usefulness to libraries in western Germany both in book selection and in the conduct of inter-library loans: the monthly parts, containing some 1,300 titles in classified order, are now provided with alphabetical indexes; a new kind of duplicating is being used, in which a typescript original is reduced to half-size before printing; and all outstanding entries relating to books published in the years 1939—49 are to be published in supplementary volumes to those already published for those years from Göttingen, whilst the current issues and, therefore, the three-yearly cumulation for 1951—53 will contain only entries for books published since 1950. Sixty-seven libraries in western Germany are taking part in this project. The suggestion that printed catalogue cards should be produced from the entries contained in the union catalogue has been rejected as impracticable.

K.G.

2502 I lavori del Catalogo Unico

[The work of the Union Catalogue in Italy]

Guido Arcamone

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (1-2) January-April 1952, 3-7.

The National Centre for the Union Catalogue for Italian Libraries and Bibliographical Information was set up by law of 7th February 1951. An account is given of the work already done to prepare this catalogue and of the activities carried out by the executive committee. Projects for the organisation of the work and problems of cataloguing were discussed at the Library Conference at Milan in November 1951 and at a meeting of the directors of the most important libraries in January 1952. The results of the first year, chiefly research and study of the problems involved, were: (i) the preparatory work already undertaken (training of staff, revision of the rules for the author catalogue, preparation of a list of subject headings), (ii) the general principles on which the work should be organised (participation of libraries in the union catalogue).

F.B.

2503 Gli "Union Catalogues" negli Stati Uniti d'America
[Union catalogues in the U.S.A.]

Leon Carnovsky

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (3-4) May-August 1952, 136-144.

Outlines the modern conception of union catalogues. The local, regional and national union catalogues fulfil the need of knowing where to find a given book in the libraries of the town, district or nation. Describes the growth of union catalogues in the U.S. In 1942 there were 113. Examines in detail their organisation and technique and inherent problems: (i) compilation of the cards, (ii) inclusion or not of all types of books, (iii) cost of setting up and maintaining the catalogue. The writer emphasises the importance of union catalogues in extending fields of scientific research and general culture and indicates other potential advantages. They contribute to the improvement of the technique of cataloguing, co-operative book buying, and to the development of bibliographical centres.

F.B.

2504 Der auswärtige Leihverkehr in Nordrhein-Westfalen und das Problem seiner Finanzierung

[Inter-library lending in North Rhine-Westphalia and the problem of its finance]

W. Krieg

Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen) 3 (1) 1st October 1952, 21-30. Tables.

Mainly because of war damage, over 60 of the 73 libraries participating in the inter-library lending system borrow more books than they lend. The pre-war regulations provided that the lending

library paid outward postage, whilst the borrowing library paid return postage and claimed 10Pf. a volume from the individual borrower. It cost more to lend than to borrow a book, and this arrangement was practicable only because the libraries which lent most books were the great state libraries. The position is changed now that the Prussian State Library in Berlin and the Bavarian State Library are no longer able to participate. The west German regulations of 1951 permitted the whole cost of the loan to be recouped from the borrower. This is considered unjust since it lays the financial burden on the often impecunious intellectual. An alternative proposal has been made whereby the borrower should contribute 20Pf. a volume to the cost, the remaining charges being borne by the borrowing library. This, too, is considered unsatisfactory because the financial burden will fall on the smaller and poorer libraries. It is now proposed to revert to the pre-war arrangement, but with a charge of 20Pf. to the borrower. The largest numbers of books are lent by some half dozen libraries receiving state subsidies, and a government grant of 12,000 DM. a year would cover the cost of outward postages.

K.G.

2505 Interlibrary Loans : a symposium

James G. Hodgson, *and others*

Coll. and Res. Libs., 13 (4) October 1952 327-349.

Dr. Hodgson submits a preliminary report on interlibrary loan costs; Walter W. Wright argues that interlibrary loan is smothered in tradition and makes suggestions for a revision of unwieldy and expensive procedure in the interests of the reader. Dr. Hodgson and Robert W. Kidder present an impressive array of facts and figures on errors and incomplete entries in interlibrary loan requests. Carl H. Melinat endeavours to determine the effect of the interlibrary loan code on practice, and Mary Lou Lucy comments on a recent survey of interlibrary loans at Columbia University libraries.

L.J.L.

2506 Some questions on three co-operative projects

Edwin E. Williams

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 156-165. Bibliog.

A review of the Farmington Plan, the Midwest Inter-Library Center and the proposed North Eastern Regional Library. One of the problems raised by the Farmington Plan has been the sharing of the expenses and the equity of the allocations. There might be

some advantages, especially for the smaller libraries, in large regional libraries taking part of the burden. The regional libraries face similar problems. The author suggests that the planners of the North East Regional Library might employ a different type of organisation from that of the Chicago Center, and suggests the possibility of a national deposit library directed by the Library of Congress. The institutions which are providing the funds, however, will determine the organisation of such a co-operative project.

G.H.

2507 After one year

Ralph T. Esterquest

Midw. Inter-Lib. Center Newsl., No. 32, August 1952.

A synopsis of the first year's work. Deposits plus gifts during the year added up to the equivalent of 340,000 volumes of books, periodicals and newspapers. 91% of deposits have been ownership transferred to the Center; 9% permanent deposits, ownership not transferred; 0.2% subject to recall. The main classes of deposits were state documents, college catalogues, dissertations and textbooks.

W.P.

2508 Book Storage and the Microcard

Ralph T. Esterquest

Lib. J., 77 (19) 1st November 1952, 1888—1890.

Critical examination of the relation between costs of microcarding and costs of storing the original volumes of a little used set of books. The author believes that too much propaganda by commercial microcard interests has falsified the problem. A table of costs is given, based on experience at Iowa State University Library, showing various alternatives for dealing with a little used set: keeping on shelves; discarding outright; storing in inexpensive building nearby; shipping and storing in the Midwest Inter-library Center; microfilming and discarding original; microcarding and discarding original; finding 14 other libraries to share cost of microcarding; buying an already published microcard copy and discarding original. It is pointed out that the last is not an alternative at all, since the title considered and almost all others under consideration, have not been published in a microcard edition and are not likely to be so published. The conclusion is drawn that MILC and other deposit centres are not the foolishly conceived and money-wasting projects they are sometimes said to be.

K.A.M.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2493, 2496, 2635)

2509 Die Gesellschaft der Freunde der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek

[The Society of the Friends of the Austrian National Library]

Joseph Gregor

Biblos, 1 (1) April 1952, 3—5.

This Society celebrated its 30th anniversary last year. Members organised an exhibition of the "Wiener Theater" and also helped in the provision of microfilm apparatus. Above all through publications and other means they try to spread the knowledge of and love for the Library as the cultural centre of Austria.

M.B.

2510 Neues aus der Papyrussammlung der Ö.N.B.

[About the collection of papyri in the Austrian National Library]

Herbert Klos

Biblos, 1 (2) 1952, 41—43.

This famous collection was preserved intact through the war though the building that housed it was destroyed in 1945. It has now been rearranged and where necessary items have been re-mounted. Progress has been made with catalogues for the Latin, Greek and Coptic collections, but for papyri in other languages the specialist staff is lacking. They are looking forward to moving to a new building shortly.

M.B.

2511 An Important Indian Library

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 12 (2) 12th January 1953, 8—10.

The Central Secretariat Library established in 1900 with the later additions of the Fort William Library, the old Bureau of Education Library of 1918 and the Kashmir Residential Library, now has 100,000 volumes and lacks space for expansion. It is noted for books on public service organisation with official reports from India and other countries. It is also strong in Oriental history, and travel during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Last year the library began an In Service Library Training course which was attended by 20 candidates from government libraries. Number of registered readers 1,477; books issued 13,932; telephone inquiries 7,400.

W.

2512 A national library building for New Zealand?

N.Z. Libs., 15 (8) October 1952, 176—177.

Reprint from the *Wellington Evening Post*. New Zealand has no national library, though the functions of a national library are performed by other libraries. The General Assembly Library is the

copyright library; the librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library has recently been given control over the national archives. The Cabinet has approved proposals to carry out restoration and repair work on these two libraries, but both buildings are overtaxed and at the present rate of expansion it is questionable how long they can be used as libraries. The National Library Service, though wretchedly housed, fulfils the functions of a national lending library and a national bibliographical and training centre. A solution would be the creation by statute of a National Library Trust similar to that of the British Museum.

G.P.S.

2513 The Turkish National Library

Lawrence S. Thompson

Lib. J., 77 (19) 1st November 1952, 1884—85. Photograph.

Opened to the public in 1948, the National Library at Ankara now has 160,000 volumes and receives 5,000 readers every month. The Director, Adnan Ötügen, has trained his staff through an introductory course at Ankara University and by encouragement to study abroad. Plans are in being for the establishment of a library school at the University, and the housing of a small circulating library as part of the National Library. An active Society to Aid the National Library has raised considerable sums of money to supplement government grants. In 1952 copyright deposit was transferred from Istanbul to the National Library which will now publish the national bibliography *Türkiye Bibliyografyası*. The Turkish, Arabic and Persian mss. in Istanbul libraries will be micro-filmed.

W.

2514 Research for Congress

Roy W. Schlinkert

Lib. J., 78 (1) 1st January 1953, 9—12.

The Legislative Reference Service, one of the six major departments of the Library of Congress, exists to save the time of members of Congress and to provide a pool of impartial experts for the use of Congressional Committees. The Library Services Section, one of eight sections of L.R.S., has a book stock of only 10,000 volumes since it calls on the whole of LC's resources. It provides keys to usable materials in LC, selects and classifies articles in periodicals, newspapers, etc., makes notes of all potentially useful material as it enters LC, and indexes some 20,000 typed reports prepared in L.R.S. since 1915.

K.A.M.

2515 The Sayers Report

Frances Clarke Sayers

Lib. J., 77 (18) 15th October 1952, 1762—1770.

Frances Clarke Sayers was appointed to make a study of children's books in the Library of Congress. Books for children are found in all divisions of LC because they come under the copyright acts. Not all of them are indicated as being for children in the catalogues, and they are generally used for their factual matter. Classification and cataloguing of children's books in LC has ignored the special audience to whom the books were addressed. Various standard lists were checked against the LC catalogue and it appeared that LC holdings of American children's books were enormous especially for the latter part of the 19th century and the 20th century. There are gaps in English children's books of the 18th and early 19th centuries. A questionnaire sent to librarians and educators resulted in requests for all types of book services to children to be sponsored by LC, and reasons are given why even U.S. Government Agencies frequently need the services of a children's book consultant at LC. Detailed recommendations are made on the sort of central children's book service which might be set up in LC.

K.A.M.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2620, 2623—24, 2627, 2629, 2633, 2643)

2516 Maximum value from current expenditure: university libraries

R. J. Hoy

Lib. Assn. London and Home Counties Branch, Week-end Conference Papers, October 1952, 26—37. Refs.

Readers are more likely to know how to use the university library and what material they want than in other libraries. Therefore a smaller proportion of staff should be employed on giving personal service. Forms of co-operation considered suitable for libraries of a similar type are: central purchasing office; centralised cataloguing and processing department; central office to deal with unwanted gifts and exchanges; co-operative bindery; a deposit library. Staff would be released for duties of exploiting the stock, giving new readers instruction in the use of the library, compilation of a useful guide to the library. All items should be fully catalogued and readers informed of the interloan and photocopying services. Time and motion studies of library work are also required. Mechanical aids will come only if librarians agree on what they require in a machine such that a manufacturer would be interested in producing it in quantity.

W.

2517 The Efficient use of staff: university libraries

D. T. Richnell

Lib. Assn. London and Home Counties Branch, Week-end Conference Papers
October 1952, 9-15.

Staff efficiency depends largely on the extent to which staff are free to use themselves by displaying initiative and encouraged to experiment and test their ideas and suggest positive action. Junior staff must be conscious of the measure of responsibility they carry and realise that libraries are developing entities. This can be achieved by: meetings of departmental heads; meetings of all staff in one department; informal discussions. Grading into administrative, technical and clerical grades is desirable, but it is also desirable that senior members keep in touch with routine work. Assessment of suitability for librarianship is discussed and the suggestion is made that a grade of "temporary clerk" be provided for anyone wishing to enter librarianship for a trial period.

W.

**2518 Die wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken in Österreich
1945-51**

[The learned libraries in Austria, 1945-51]

Josef Stummvoll and Karl Kammel

Biblos, 1 (1) April 1952, 8-15.

Gives an account of the losses suffered in these years through damage by bomb and fire and by confiscation; about 5 per cent. of library buildings were destroyed and 10 per cent. damaged. The losses of books were slight if one excludes the 160,000 volumes lost by confiscation of the monastic libraries in 1938. Traces the steps by which Austrian libraries have, between 1945 and 1951, resumed normal workings and also resumed relations with foreign libraries with interchange of books, information, etc., with the Austrian National Library as the centre.

M.B.

**2519 Some Impressions of the University Library in
Copenhagen and of English books in the Danish
Capital**

George Gray

Lib. World, 54 (631) January 1953, 111-112.

The University Library contains upwards of 533,000 vols. and a vast number of theses and employs its own classification scheme. Many English books are acquired and extensive research carried out in English language and literature. Danish booksellers, in Copenhagen and the provinces, carry large stocks of works in the English language.

A.H.H.

2520 Die Stellung der Universitätsbibliothek im Bildungswesen der Gegenwart

[The position of the University library in the present-day educational system]

Viktor Burr

Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen) 3 (1) 1st October 1952, 15—20.

The increasing size and importance of departmental and seminar libraries in German universities raises the question of the function of the central university library. The importance of the central university library lies in its book stock covering all subjects, which offers the student in one specialised field access to the literature of neighbouring fields of study as well as providing him with the opportunity of reading outside his own subject. The access to literature in neighbouring fields of study is increasingly important as scientific subjects are overlapping one another more and more. The university library can fill an important role in the life of the community generally if it functions as a provincial library and when it serves all classes of the population by making its books available through inter-library loans.

K.G.

2521 De recrutering van het "middenpersoneel" in onze wetens-chappelijke

[The recruitment of the "medium personnel" in scientific libraries]

R. F. Apers

Bibliotheekgids, 28 (5) September-October 1952, 97—100.

There are four groups of personnel in scientific libraries: (i) scientific, (ii) medium, (iii) technical, (iv) lower. Until recently there were no rules for the recruitment of the medium personnel and practice showed that the systems in use were not the best. In 1929 it was decided to institute a technical examination, but by 1952 little improvement was to be seen. The work of the large scientific libraries has expanded, but any increase in medium personnel is refused. While quality cannot replace quantity, in practice new personnel without previous training approach the libraries and are appointed through the interference of the "Vast Wervings-secretariaat". It seems desirable to make provisional appointment dependent on a library certificate, next to the customary requirement of school education, and to give such persons the opportunity in some cases to reach the position of "hulp-bibliothecaris".

F.K.

2522 Biblioteche d'Universita negli Stati Uniti d'America
[University Libraries in the U.S.A.]

Emma Pirani

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (1-2) January-April 1952, 45-52. Illus.

A description of the technical, administrative and public services of university libraries in America. Efficiency is achieved by: (i) the lay-out of buildings, *e.g.* at Harvard, Princeton and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (ii) the encouragement given to students and professors to use the library by offering them: good working conditions, a guide to the services provided, direct access to the greater part of the stock, (iii) by centralising the administrative and technical service in the central library but leaving the faculty libraries completely autonomous, (iv) ensuring that the librarians have an adequate technical and cultural training. A brief account of the formation and history of the two University Libraries of Harvard and Princeton is given.

F.B.

2523 Trends in higher education affecting the College and University Library

Ralph E. Ellsworth.

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 8-19. Bibliog.

The rapid growth of colleges and universities in the U.S.A.—in 1900 there were 237,000 students enrolled and in 1947 over 2m.—and the widening of the curriculum to include vocational, professional and other utilitarian studies have greatly expanded library collections both in size and scope. Other trends are the increase in effective use of the library by students, the decline of foreign languages as a research tool, the decline of the humanities, the increase in specialisation and departmentalisation, the growth of audio-visual aids, and the decline of the university graduate college as a place where research is done.

G.H.

2524 The educational function of the University Library

Raynard C. Swank

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 37-48. Bibliog.

The idea of the university library as a teaching instrument is becoming prominent in the U.S.A. Some of the methods designed to increase educational efficiency of both college and university library are browsing rooms to stimulate reading, readers' advisers, instruction in the use of the library, and handbooks. These merge into more general methods which are of greater significance in the university library—the use of open-access, the idea of the library as a workshop, the use of audio-visual services, and organisation by subject divisions with librarians specialising in their divisional subjects. A general education division, for beginning students or undergraduates, has been developed to serve as an introduction to the university library.

G.H.

2525 Financial support of College and University Libraries

Stephen A. McCarthy

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 105—122. Tables. Bibliog.

Large institutions in the U.S.A. are holding their own under inflationary pressures better than small colleges, and publicly supported ones better than private institutions. On the other hand, in terms of expenditure per student, the universities under private control are continuing to set the pace, as they have done in the past.

G.H.

2526 Resources of University Libraries

Robert Vosper

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 58—72. Bibliog.

There has been great development within the last 15 years in the U.S.A. in the field of library co-operation and documentation of resources. Notable are the general surveys of libraries and the reports of the A.L.A. Board on Resources, with the Library of Congress Catalogue in the background. The Farmington Plan demonstrates the feasibility of large scale co-operation, and also of special importance are the Documents Expediting Project, the U.S. Book Exchange and the Mid-West Inter-Library Center. The author notes that no discussion of American library resources can be limited to university libraries. He concludes with a consideration of the problems of bibliographic control (to which the Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin is a partial solution) and distribution of resources.

G.H.

2527 Organization of College and University Libraries

Arthur M. McAnally

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 20—36. Bibliog.

A review of developments in large libraries in the last 15 years in the U.S.A. Organisation along departmental lines in the past gave too large a span of control and divisional organisation has developed of which one particular plan, "bifurcated functional organization" (where all library activities are considered either as readers' or as technical services) has been widely accepted. Four different bases of departmentalisation of readers' services exist and each of these systems has been developed to improve service and/or reduce cost. The chief criticism of divisional organisation of technical services is its failure to recognise the importance of bibliography. There is a trend towards increasing centralisation of technical processes.

G.H.

2528 Management in College and University Libraries

Donald Coney

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 83—94. Bibliog.

There is an increasing interest in the principles of management in the U.S.A. but there exists a need for management education, particularly with regard to personnel administration. Time and motion study is a recent innovation in libraries. The author discusses the advantages and disadvantages of machines, particularly punched card equipment.

G.H.

2529 Preparation and status of personnel

Lawrence S. Thompson

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 95—104. Bibliog.

A review of practice and conditions in American college and university libraries mainly since 1946. Around that year there were a number of criticisms made, of training of librarians, particularly with regard to lack of subject knowledge. As a result library schools began to re-organise their courses, replacing Bachelor in Library Science by post-graduate Mastership, and also opening courses for Doctorate either wholly or partly in library science. About the same time many universities began to accord their library staff academic rank, but in most cases salaries were lower than those given to teaching staffs. This was mainly due to a failure on the part of librarians to distinguish between professional and clerical work in libraries. The author suggests provision should be made for periodic reviews of the whole position.

G.H.

2530 Some aspects of technical processes

Wyllis E. Wright

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 73—82. Bibliog.

Order work, binding, cataloguing, and classification as a unit is a recent development in American libraries, and is becoming popular for economy reasons. Punched cards are being used increasingly for order work, or, in smaller libraries, the multiple-form order records to reduce clerical work. The author reviews recent cataloguing trends. These include: simplification of descriptive cataloguing and filing rules; the use of the addressograph, mimeograph and photographic camera in place of the typewriter; the application of survey techniques to the problem of the actual use made of the card catalogues. Suggestions for further economies are the use of bibliographies in place of subject catalogues, and a return to the printed catalogue at least for older less-used material.

G.H.

2531 Services to readers

Leslie W. Dunlap

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 49—57. Bibliog.

College and university librarians know little about their readers. They have made decisions based on widely held but unsubstantiated assumptions *e.g.* that with open-access the reader will find the volume which best suits his need. There are four types of reader (undergraduate, graduate, teaching staff and extra-mural) and their needs have been studied to varying degree. The author considers the value of seminar collections and mechanized charging, and notes the increase in reference services and inter-library loans. He suggests there is still room for further exploitation by each library of the resources of its own book stock.

G.H.

2532 Fees for Research Library use by "outsiders": a symposium

Wylie Sypher *and others*

Coll. and Res. Libs., 13 (4) October 1952, 295—302.

Dr. Sypher attacks the Harvard University policy of levying fees. The research library is an educational institution rather than a business. Teachers are becoming poorer; one of the few inducements to enter scholarship or teaching has been freedom of access to books; the amount collected in fees is negligible compared with the total cost of running a library and is not adequate compensation for the resentment and embarrassment the fees have caused. Such a fee may be a form of economic censorship based on one's ability to pay. Keyes D. Metcalf states that the fee of \$5 p.a. was first introduced at Harvard in 1878 and changed to \$10 in 1951. Readers may borrow not more than 50 books for home use. Harvard graduates writing dissertations, pay \$100 p.a. library fee; it seems unfair that persons from other universities should use Harvard library free of charge. Speaking of Columbia University Library, Carl M. White makes the following points: the corporation is financially unable to pay library costs of all users; the university's first obligation is to support her own students and staff; the registration of readers must be kept simple and cheap to administer; the fee system is fair as it gives the registered student a better deal; university library service is a bargain at \$20 per semester. Louis R. Wilson thinks fees should not be imposed upon visiting scholars, but he divides the "outsiders" with whom Harvard library has had dealings in the past into (i) Harvard graduates resident in the metropolitan area, (ii) such residents without any connection with Harvard, (iii) visiting scholars. (i) and (ii) might well be charged since as residents of the metropolitan area they are supporting one of their local institutions.

L.J.L.

2533 Public relations for College and University Libraries

Robert W. Orr

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 123—135. Bibliog.

Publicity is but one phase of public relations. Its significance has come with the changing nature of library service. "The public" is comprised principally of the student body and the faculty, with whom library staff should mingle freely welcoming opportunities for formal and informal discussion of the resources and services of the library. There is much to be learned from public libraries on the subject. The author notes the usefulness of administrative staff bulletins, library surveys, reports and carefully planned and executed library exhibits. There are infinite possibilities in the use of film and television but the great drawback is their expense.

G.H.

2534 A San Francisco Research Library

Richard H. Dillon

Lib. World, 54 (630) December 1952, 89—90.

The Sutro Branch of the California State Library was opened to the public in 1917. Formerly a private European-type scholarly library of 250,000 vols. it was presented to the State by the heirs of a former Mayor, between 90,000 and 100,000 vols. of the original collection remaining. Principal subjects represented are theology, voyages, travels, English literature and history, American history and genealogy, and there are collections of mss., incunabula, Hebrew mss. and Japanese works.

A.H.H.

2535 North Park College and Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.

Betty Jane Highfield and Mabel A. Williams

Illinois Libs., 34 (9) November 1952, 410—414.

North Park College is a junior college offering a liberal arts curriculum, and maintaining a four-year academy, a school of music, a theological seminary and an evening session. Owned by the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America, it is non-sectarian but strictly Christian. The library occupies the third floor of the main building, with a departmental library in the seminary and a collection of records, scores and sheet music in the music building. The stock consists of 23,500 books, 3,000 volumes of bound periodicals, 150 periodicals currently received, pamphlet and picture collection of 3,000 items, a separately shelved collection of several thousand books in Swedish, many still uncatalogued. Literature, religion, biography and "description" are well represented. All books on philosophy, religion, religious biography, ancient history are in the seminary library. A union catalogue is

maintained at the main library. There are two trained librarians. The place of the library in a multiple educational unit is discussed and the services the library offers are described.

G.P.S.

2536 Wright Junior College Library

C. Lawrence Lynn

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 462—466.

The purpose of Wright Junior College is to provide education preparatory to university, professional education or employment and adult education. Personal relationship with students, teachers and administration is the keynote of the library. Desks of all five professional staff are dispersed through the library, so that all staff are at the disposal of students and faculty. The reference librarian is assigned to teaching use of the library. The entire stock of 49,000 books, 8,032 pamphlets, 5,032 visual materials is open access. In each department, a teacher is departmental librarian, acting as a liaison between library and teachers. Recommendations for general and recreative interests are welcomed from students and faculty. Departments, informed of gaps, are supplied with notices of pertinent material and asked for suggestions. Other information is given on display, budget, ordering, magazines and pamphlets, guidance and audio-visual aids.

G.P.S.

2537 College libraries—planning for the immediate future

Grant D. Hanson

Minnesota Libs., 17 (2) June 1952, 35—38.

The general reduction in funds is forcing librarians to consider new methods of making the most of existing stock. Many college libraries now prepare a newsletter for the teaching staff: this publicises the services. Ruthless discarding is important if the library is to appear up to date without extensive buying. Periodicals are often better used if they are circulated to staff before binding.

A.N.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2476, 2482—84, 2496, 2498, 2634, 2656)

2538 Special librarianship and documentation

Mortimer Taube

Spec. Libs., 43 (6) July—August 1952, 206—208.

While special librarianship and documentation are alike in that both collect and organise recorded information, documentation goes further since it is also concerned with preparation and publication on the one hand and distribution on the other. The rapid

increase in the importance of "vertical file" material has changed radically many library techniques and may have an effect on the processing of material which is suitable for treatment in the traditional manner.

A.N.

2539 Library service for production technology

John Magnus Pearson

Spec. Libs., 43 (6) July—August 1952, 203—204.

Four objectives for an industrial library are given (i) to collect information about past experience in all relevant fields; (ii) to help in understanding and profiting by that experience, and to show any gaps which exist; (iii) to be able to find all relevant information from any field however apparently remote; (iv) to keep the working technologist abreast of current development.

A.N.

2540 Starting a small industrial library

E. B. Uvarov

Research, 5 (11) November 1952, 510—514.

Considering the hypothetical case of a firm making a limited range of chemical products, this article provides a guide to the senior executive officer who intends to start a technical library. Suggestions are made for the planning and establishment of the library, policy with regard to it, and the qualifications required of the librarian.

2541 How the medical library can better serve the graduate student

Mary E. Heatherman

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 40 (1) January 1952, 13—15.

Recommendations based on the experience of ten students in fifteen different libraries. Few libraries gave sufficient information on rules, layout and organization. A list of local sources of information other than the library itself would often be useful. The graduate should have free access to the stock, and for this reason reading space and furniture should be provided.

A.N.

2542 La Biblioteca-Archivo del Institut Supérieur de Philosophie "Les Fontaines", de Chantilly

[Library and archives of the Higher Institute of Philosophy at the Château Les Fontaines, Chantilly]

Antonio Borrás

Biblioteconomia, 9 (33—36) January—December, 1952, 8—11. Illus.

In the summer of 1952 there were opened in the Château Les Fontaines, at Chantilly, the Jesuit library and archives which had

found sanctuary on Jersey from their expulsion from Laval in 1880 until the second world war caused them to leave the island and return to central France. During this period of exile the library attracted to it a number of other Jesuit libraries and archives similarly expelled from France, and by 1931 the collection numbered 150,000 vols., to which were being added 2,500—3,000 a year. A new building has been added to the château to contain the library, provision being made for a stock of 400,000 vols. Most of the manuscripts are modern and deal with the internal history of the Jesuit order: they include particularly documents dealing with the Canadian Martyrs and others concerning the struggle between the Jesuits and Jansenists.

K.G.

2543 The American Library in Paris

Ian Forbes Fraser

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (4) December 1952, 307—308.

The American Library in Paris was begun in 1918 by the American Library Association to serve the soldiers and officers of the first A.E.F. Afterwards Americans residing in Paris took over the book collections and the library was incorporated as a private non-profit institution on May 20th, 1920. The library was able to remain open during the German Occupation of 1940—1944. At the end of 1950 funds were made available for the creation of branches of the American Library in provincial cities and five branches have been established.

G.N.B.

2544 Report on medical libraries and collections in Western Germany

Charles C. Colby

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 40 (1) January 1952, 6—9.

A survey made at the request of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. Most of the medical collections are not independent but part of large scholarly libraries. In general they are very short of money and badly understaffed. Foreign publications, both wartime and presentday, are poorly represented; periodical holdings too are very weak. A co-operative project has been established which aims at acquiring one original or microfilm copy of all important foreign wartime publications. Cologne University Library is the depository for medical literature thus acquired. Library co-operation in general is still poor and the standard of service is low.

A.N.

2545 That he who rides may read—W. H. Smith and Son's Railway Library

Robert A. Colby

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (4) December 1952, 300—306. Photos. Bibliog.

William Henry Smith, the son of the founder of the company, was responsible for the establishment of railway bookstalls throughout England. In 1840 the literature offered for sale on the railway stations was of an extremely low quality. The railway directors, alarmed at the notoriety, advertised in 1848 for responsible tenders in the hope of improvement. Smith outbid all other competitors. A later development was in the printing of posters for the railway station walls. The last enterprise was the station-to-station circulating library, which became the greatest rival to Mudie's Select Library (See Abstract No. 2250). In 1865 Smith embarked on a political career and became Leader of the House of Commons before his death in 1891. The bookstall monopoly of the railway stations came to an end in 1906 and the chain of bookshops was opened in the same year.

G.N.B.

2546 Collection and care of manuscript material in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy

C. Bonfield

An Leabharlann, 10 (6) December 1952, 175—180.

Notes on the outstanding collections and single manuscripts, together with the rules of the Council of the Academy for the storage, care and use of the manuscripts.

W.

2547 The Engineering Library

Randolph W. Chaffee

Machine Design, 24 (9) September 1952, 110—127. Illus. Photos. Tables.

Among the eight categories comprising the 2,500 special libraries in U.S.A., the engineering library is becoming increasingly important. A classified subject list of 2157 periodicals is a guide to the scope of technical literature. Assistance in establishing or reorganising a technical library is available from the Special Libraries Association. Available means of speeding up transmission of information are microcard, facsimile transmission by wire, Vericon wired television, microfilm. The technical library is able to spare the technician time which can be devoted to creative work, and can also function as a constructive influence in employee-relations. Average annual operating cost is \$200 for each technician served. A typical budget for a staff of six serving up to 250 workers amounts to \$20,000 per annum. Saving is 15% in total staff efficiency and 1500% on the cost. Average salary in 574 organisations is \$4400; size of

staff varies from 1 to over 100 (table). The relationship between librarians and information-research staff must be defined as the functions and qualifications of each are distinct. Thirty-four minimum qualities for the information-research director are enumerated and his duties analysed and discussed at length. Efforts must be made to attract suitable personnel to libraries by scholarships and part-time training as already practised in engineering industries.

M.B.

2548 The library program of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Technical Information Service.

I. A. Warheit

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 40 (1) January 1952, 1-5.

The Atomic Energy Commission operates this information service as a central library and publishing agent to serve the libraries of individual plants or laboratories run by AEC. Great difficulty has been experienced with the control and organization of the reports. IBM punched cards are being used for restricted reports; by this method a single card is used for the preparation of stock and loan records, indexes, union lists etc. The cataloguing section sends out cards and abstracts to all AEC libraries, and the system of cataloguing has been modified so as to allow interfiling of the cards for reports from several large U.S. Government commissions. A list of subject headings for common use in these commissions is now being prepared.

A.N.

2549 A special library meets the needs of the Armour Auxiliaries

Lenore Petchaft

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 473-474.

Armour Auxiliaries, a division of Armour and Company, manufactures inedible by-products of meat as soap, glu., fatty chemical derivatives. Originally intended to serve the needs of the chemical laboratory, the library has extended its services to include the various plants, sales departments and especially technical departments as Technical Sales Research and Marketing and Statistical Research. The book stock, consisting of basic chemical works and the newer specialist books, is small. 250 periodicals are handled by a Kardex system, controlling checking in, circulation, accounting and shelf records; articles of interest are abstracted and a monthly Abstract Bulletin is prepared. United States and British patents, ordered weekly from the official patent gazettes, are abstracted and indexed by inventor, company and subject. The vertical file includes laboratory reports and in conjunction with it a Kardex record is kept of all current and completed work in the laboratories.

G.P.S.

2550 The prisoner

John A. File

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 440—442.

A talk by the Vocational Adviser, Menard Prison, Illinois. The average prisoner can, with guidance and opportunity, make himself a useful member of society. There are several methods of rehabilitation, one is by teaching him a trade, another is through religion and reading. The library at Menard contains 8,000 books, two-thirds being fiction; 900 books are issued weekly, with westerns in greatest demand, the remainder being mainly non-fiction. There is a general library in the printing office and two cell house libraries of 1,000 volumes each, maintained from the general library. A rebinding department is maintained though many books cannot be rebound, because of excessive use.

G.P.S.

2551 Bibliothèques juridiques New-Yorkaises

[Law libraries in New York]

Marie A. Martin

Nach. d. Vereinigung schweizer Bib., 28 (5) September—October 1952, 146—150

Gives brief descriptions of the following libraries: United Nations; Council on Foreign Relations; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; New York University School of Law; Kent Hall (Law Library of Columbia University). Notes that one of the principal differences between American and Swiss libraries is that American libraries are regarded as clubs whereas Swiss ones are solely centres of research, based partly on the distance from his home and the lack of a personal library of the American. Also notes the greater speeding-up in American libraries partly due to the two great labour-saving aids in the U.S.A.: use of Library of Congress catalogue cards and Reader's guide to periodicals.

M.B.

2552 Library-by-the-Sea

Lawrence P. Murphy

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (4) December 1952, 318—320. Photo.

A library is maintained by the University of Washington for the Oceanographic laboratories at Friday Harbor in the San Juan Islands. The library has to meet the demands of oceanographic scientists, geologists, zoologists, botanists and chemists. The library circulates not only research works, but also general reading material borrowed from other libraries. Children's books are borrowed from Seattle Public Libraries. Libraries are also maintained on research ships.

G.N.B.

INFORMATION SERVICES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2572-74)

2553 The significance of information in present day industrial society

T. U. Matthew

Aslib Proc., 4 (4) November 1952, 195-211.

Present day industry relies upon effective information services for speedy acquaintance with the results of scientific research so that they can be quickly applied, and for the rapid interchange of ideas between different levels of the organization in order to maintain satisfactory industrial relations. Mention is made of the sources of information through which management maintains contact with customers, employees, shareholders, suppliers, regulating authorities and research resources. Research at Birmingham University suggested that many firms with up to three thousand employees rely for technical information mainly upon the Research Associations, but the larger concern generally has a central library and information service. It is clear that new knowledge is being acquired faster than it can be applied, hence more trained technologists are required. There is also a growing need to increase facilities for the international exchange of technical information by the extension and further specialization of information services.

J.S.R.

2554 A review of the results of the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference, 1948

D. J. Urquhart

Aslib Proc., 4 (4) November 1952, 233-240.

This is a personal appraisal of what has been done, particularly by the D.S.I.R., to implement the recommendations of the conference. Operational research, initiated before the conference to discover how scientific literature is used, showed that libraries and not reprints supplied most information to the scientist, but yielded little other conclusive evidence, so attention was given to the defects of existing methods of distributing information. This approach led to the publication of *Unanswered Questions*, which revealed that it is possible to find whatever information exists on a subject, although relevant papers may be missed owing to inadequate subject indexing of abstracts. Guides to sources of scientific information, including the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, the *Translated Contents List of Russian Periodicals* and other D.S.I.R. publications are discussed. A permanent committee is supporting a scheme for making the Patent Office Library a Central Scientific Reference Library and

considering the future of the Science Museum Library. The Copyright Declaration has appeared and revision of the Copyright Act is being considered. Satisfactory equipment for mechanical selection is not yet available. Little has been done to instruct scientists in the use of information services and the problem of supplying information to industry, which is still far from being solved, might well be the theme of another conference.

J.S.R.

2555 Seventy million Japanese say "Yes": some American cultural influences in Japan

F. J. Harsaghy, Jr.

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (4) December 1952, 309—313, 320. Photos.

American information centres are located in 23 Japanese cities and were set up in 1946 and 1947. After the end of military government the centres were retained. In Hakodate the influence of the centre has proved of great value in the cultural life of the community. A recent survey made by the American authorities revealed that the Japanese are in favour of the retention of these centres without change.

G.N.B.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : GENERAL SURVEYS

2556 Om decentraliseringen af oplandsvirksomheden

[Decentralisation of rural library operations]

Preben Kierkegaard

Biblioteksbladet, 37 (10) 1952, 477—481.

The Danish library system, composed of over 1,500 independent libraries and covering 16,000 sq. miles, functions through decentralization. The 33 "central" (county) libraries act as local libraries for the towns in which they are situated, but also assist over 1,500 parish libraries with book loans and technical advice. These parish libraries are entirely independent institutions, governed by separate library boards, making their own budgets and book selection, etc. State grants are proportionate to 80 per cent. of the first 25,000 Kr. received from local sources, 40 per cent. of the next 25,000 Kr., and 25 per cent. of amounts exceeding 50,000 Kr. Thus local initiative wins government support. County libraries receive special grants for their services to parishes and also act as connecting links with special and research libraries thereby ensuring an adequate library service to every Danish citizen.

W.

2557 The East African Literature Bureau

C. G. Richards

Oversea Education, 24 (4) January 1953, 30—32.

The Bureau's main activities were financed for five years by the original Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, *i.e.*, until 1952. Newer, subsidiary schemes—the library and magazine services—are financed to the end of 1956. The functions of the Bureau cover provision of school text-books; a general literature section, including series of subsidised pamphlets; publication of a popular African house magazine; and the sale and distribution of books. A lending library service for Africans in Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika was undertaken in October 1950. Distribution is in book boxes, which open up to form book-cases; postal loans are available to depositors; and loans may also be obtained from some of the technical libraries in East Africa.

A.J.W.

2558 Die Entwicklung des Düsseldorfer Büchereiwesens nach dem Kriege

[The development of the Dusseldorf library system since the war]
Joseph Peters

Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 3 (2) 1st January 1953, 33—38. Table.

During the last stages of the war the Dusseldorf municipal library system lost its central library and bookstack, its music library, and three other libraries in the central part of the city, whilst other branches in the outer districts suffered damage; in all, about half the total book stock of 160,000 vols. was destroyed. The first step towards rehabilitation of the library service was the establishment of a temporary central library and the redistribution of surviving book stocks so as to make the books more generally accessible; this involved the closing for the time being of three or four existing libraries. The second urgent step was the need for repairing damaged books so as to put them back into circulation as soon as possible, and this was met by building up a library bindery. By 1948 the number of registered readers and the number of issues had reached the pre-war figures, although the book stock was still only about half that of 1939. The reconstruction of the destroyed libraries began in 1950; four have been completed and one is in hand, whilst others, including a new permanent central library, are planned.

K.G.

2559 Freihandbüchereien in Hamburg 1950—52

[Open access libraries in Hamburg 1950—52]

Heinrich Landahl *and others*

B. u. Bild., 5 (1—2) January—February 1953, 1—9. Illus. Plans.

A report on libraries recently rebuilt or newly equipped. Ten times as many libraries and books are required and if they became available it is suggested that the problems of organisation would have to be solved after the principles used in British public libraries.

W.

2560 Il Convegno Nazionale dei bibliotecari Comunali e Provinciali

[National Conference for Public Libraries]

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (3-4) May—August 1952, 196-200.

The chief problems discussed at the second National Conference for librarians from the Municipal and Provincial Libraries held in Bologna in June were: (i) administrative reorganization to give greater freedom to municipal libraries, (ii) the setting up of efficient libraries in each municipality as visualised in the law of 1917, (iii) the possible participation of these libraries in the Union Catalogue of Italian Libraries.

F.B.

2561 Public library salaries, 1951-52

H. Roth

N.Z. Libs., 15 (10) December 1952, 223-225.

After a survey of vacancies and salaries offered, two conclusions are drawn—that the New Zealand Library School diploma and certificate are well established, all positions having been filled by Library School graduates, and that the New Zealand Library Association salary scale is out of date and in need of revision, in fact it obstructs effort at further improvement at the more generous libraries.

G.P.S.

2562 Biblioteksrejse i Lappmarken

[A tour of libraries in Lappmarka]

Robert L. Hansen

Bogens Verden, 34 (3) April 1952, 105-118.

This tour indicated the educational and social expansion taking place in this sparsely populated part of Sweden. Booktrains and bookmobiles play an important part, for, without them, it would be impossible to reach all the settlements. Schools and libraries are very modern with highly qualified staffs. The Norrbotten bookmobile goes on rounds each of which lasts a month. It carries 2000 volumes, is well heated and lighted, but expensive to operate.

L.L.

2563 Folkebiblioteker i Schweiz

[Public libraries in Switzerland]

Magdalena Rahn

Bogens Verden, 34 (5) July 1952, 220-225

To understand the Swiss library system one must consider (i) the 25 cantons each with its own library system, (ii) the cultural differences in the population. All libraries have books in French, German and Italian. The National Library, Schweizerisches

Landesbibliothek, in Berne publishes the national bibliographies. It circulates non-fiction only. Schweizerische Volksbibliothek main library is for pleasure reading. Seven large branch libraries cover Switzerland. The Library of Pestalozzigesellschaft is an important factor in educational work. There are several libraries especially for the working classes and several owned by religious societies. Most librarians do library work as a sideline. Only recently has a library school been established in Switzerland.

L.L.

2564 Budgets doubled in eight years

Robert S. Alvarez

A.L.A. Bull., 47 (1) January 1953, 11-12.

Between 1944-52 incomes of 312 large public libraries in the United States increased by 110 per cent. The fourteen largest public libraries, receiving over 1m. dollars a year, gained 93 per cent. increase. Of 333 libraries studied, 297 had incomes over \$50,000 a year (California highest with 50 libraries); 143 received over \$100,000 (California highest with one fourth); 48 received over \$300,000 (California highest with 9). Seven states do not have any library with an income of \$50,000 a year; eighteen others have only one or two libraries of this size.

W

2565 Serving Business

Mary P. McLean

Lib. J., 77 (20) 15th November 1952, 1935-1938. Illus.

How to publicise a library for business men. Even in small towns a business service can do useful work. Newark, N.J., Business Branch advertises its activities by personal contacts with business groups, by circularising newly established firms, by shop window exhibits, and by publishing a bulletin called *Business Literature* ten times a year. Tangible results have included substantial money grants from trade bodies to improve the book stock on appropriate subjects.

K.A.M.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: POLICY AND PRACTICE

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2477-79, 2481-82, 2491-92, 2496, 2500, 2612, 2618-19, 2621-22, 2625-26, 2628, 2630-31, 2690-92)

2566 Maximum value from current expenditure: public libraries

K. C. Harrison

Lib. Assn. London and Home Counties Branch, Week-end Conference Papers, October 1952, 16-25.

Examines staff duties with reference to layout of equipment for greater ease of working in order to *save the time of the staff*. Demands purchase of worthwhile books only, even if individual costs are

high. The binding ordered should be appropriate to the life and quality of the book. There is a need to be aware of and use, or adapt, modern labour-saving devices seen in business, *e.g.* addressing machines, cash registers, inter-communication telephones, postal franking machines, printing machines, files. Discusses methods for mechanized cataloguing and various ways of library co-operation: subject specialisation, periodicals, library binderies, use of machines, standardisation of stationery.

W.

2567 The Reservation of Books : An Investigation

Ernest Simpson

Lib. Assn. Rec., 54 (12) December 1952, 395—398.

The results are given of an investigation into the use of the book reservation service in Coventry, and of an analysis, based on replies to a questionnaire, of similar services in other libraries. In Coventry on 10th October 1952 3% of the registered readers were using the book reservation service, and tended to monopolize the use of popular books. 73.4% of the current reserves are for entertainment. 20.5% represent an interest. The serious student for whom the service was originally meant reserved 4.7% of the total. The sample indicates that to reserve a book continuously is to limit its circulation and usefulness.

S.M.A.

2568 A Live Stock for Open Shelves

L. F. Hasker

Asst. Lib., 46 (1) January 1953, 4—5; 46 (2) February 1953, 18—20.

A balanced and attractive stock in public libraries now becomes more important in view of increased use and reduction of shelf-space in cases of reconstruction of buildings. A symptom of neglected bookstock is inadequate discarding. Where financial conditions permit, a thorough overhaul of the open shelf stock should be carried out. Each book should be examined against two standards: (i) minimum cleanliness, (ii) minimum use of a book compatible with its retention. Books removed should be divided into: (i) withdrawals, not to be replaced, (ii) withdrawals, to be replaced, (iii) binding, (iv) repairs, (v) special queries. (i) raises the importance of regional specialisation schemes and the library's own reserve stock; (ii) require individual appraisal; (iii) books with bindings still intact but dirty are better re-bound. Important and irreplaceable books can sometimes be bound a second time. Balance of stock can be achieved by strengthening the stock in the well-used sections and reducing it in the lesser-used. The Enquiries Desk and reservation service can help to indicate gaps and insufficient subject coverage.

E.P.D.

2569 A report of procedures used in a circulation survey of a public library

William F. Morse and E. Walfred Erickson

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, No. 29, August 1952.

The survey covered everything that could be learned from existing loans over a period of 13 days. Mark-sensing cards, using pencil markings, punched and tabulated by IBM were used. The compilation of the codes and the use of the machines are explained with suggestions for improving future surveys. The pre-testing of the codes and methods of checking for errors are stressed.

W.P.

2570 IBM Circulation Control

Margaret Klausner

Lib. J., 77 (22) 15 December 1952, 2165-68.

In October 1947, the Public Library of Stockton and San Joaquin County, California, installed a circulation system based on a by-product of the IBM system (See Abstract No. 2378). After five years operation, a report is given of the volume of work performed and the costs of this system for comparison with other systems. The Circulation Department consists of five clerical staff and is concerned with issue and return of books, registration, overdue, reservations and telephone routing. The work load averages 40,000 issues per worker per annum. All overdue from branches are centralised.

W.

2571 The Common Round

Jack Dove

Librarian, 42 (1) January 1953, 7-10.

Dissatisfaction is expressed with the present system of filing the issue, since it is time-wasting and unproductive. The cumulation of a week's or fortnight's issue into one alphabetical sequence gives speedier discharge of books, quick tracing of reserved books but longer actual filing of the day's issue. Up to 400,000 annual issues, this scheme is practicable. For separate statistical records of fiction and non-fiction, Samson Novelty Tabulators are used.

G.P.S.

2572 Information services in public libraries

Robert L. Collison

Aslib. Proc., 4 (4) November 1952, 213-224.

The public reference library should be the focal point for a town's information services. Greater co-operation exists in some places in the U.S.A. between the public library and local university and special libraries, but there are many services that can already be

supplied by the more efficient English Libraries. General periodicals, local history and government, law, foreign language dictionaries, maps, and works on librarianship are examples of the fields usually covered. There is a brief account of the Metropolitan Subject Specialisation scheme, and the article ends with a plea for agitation to enable the British Museum to improve its services.

D.J.F.

2573 The Public Libraries and the need for better Information Services

R. D. Rates.

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (1) January 1953, 8—9.

A closely integrated network of regional information centres based on public libraries is needed to meet the growing demand for up-to-the-minute information. The art of disseminating information should form part of a librarian's training. Schemes are needed for more rapid exchange of information between existing sources, and the bringing together of sources of information in a co-operative effort to avoid overlapping and duplication. Regionalization of information sources may solve the problem. Specialization would be possible.

S.M.A.

2574 The Industrial Information Service of the Manchester Public Libraries

James Hammond

Manch. Rev., 6 Winter 1952, 347—352.

To keep up-to-date with new developments, firms must have an active information service readily available. For the use of small firms which have no information officer, a list of the Technical Library and Commercial Library services has been compiled.

D.R.

2575 Reference work on a modest income

Eileen Weber

Ontario Lib. Rev., 36 (4) November 1952, 253—256.

Various lists of the basic books that ought to be in every library have been compiled, and these, together with publishers' catalogues, are guides to book selection. Recommendations for achieving efficient organisation and service with a limited bookstock are given.

D.R.

2576 Are our public libraries obligated to collect and preserve the historical records of the community?

O. Fritiof Ander

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 442—447.

This article is based on the results of a questionnaire sent to libraries in Region I of Illinois, on the obligations of public libraries to maintain local history collections. The article is concerned mainly

with practical advice on the methods and material of a local collection. The desirability of local collections is not doubted, but many libraries have difficulties, mainly lack of time and not knowing what material to collect or how to do it. Enrolling of "Junior Historians" and establishing a local history society are suggested, the various kinds of material are listed and the limits of a collection defined. There are several references to books and articles.

G.P.S.

2577 Poetry, publishing and public libraries

A. C. Jones

Librarian, 41 (12) December 1952, 237—240.

Post-war difficulties in the book trade and the "death" of certain periodicals have made it difficult for the young poet to achieve that objectivity of print, necessary to his development. This difficulty has been partly resolved by broadsheets, duplicated quarterlies and the well produced pamphlet publications such as Key Poets, Poems in pamphlet, and Crescendo Poetry Series. The Library has two duties to poetry—to make poetry available and to preserve the best poetry of this generation. If every public library were to spend £10 annually on new poetry, continued publications would be assured. However, the format of these new publications is inconvenient for libraries, though this could be overcome, and poetry periodicals, judging by the London and North-Western Union lists, do not appear to have good support from libraries.

G.P.S.

2578 Annual reports for public libraries

Madeline S. Riffey

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, No. 28, June 1952.

A study to show what reports should contain to be most effective. Fifty American reports are analysed and ideas from the literature on the subject are discussed under such headings as function, style, readability, content, treatment of statistics, format and methods of reproduction. Cost and distribution, based upon a questionnaire sent to the 50 libraries, are also examined. Concludes with a list of 18 items considered to be the most important in preparing a report.

W.P.

2579 Interior Public Relations

T. J. Ross

Lib. J., 77 (19) 1st November 1952, 1846—51.

Four aspects of interior public relations are examined: (i) a point of view—seeking to deserve, obtain and protect a favourable public attitude; (ii) an active function of management—policy to produce a sound product or service; (iii) techniques of making the enterprise known; (iv) activities of those who work with individuals or

institutions—to advise on policies and practices. These aspects must be studied first to see what is being done and how, and what is likely to be reflected in the effect of what people think about it. Staff must be enthusiastic and aware of their own public relations responsibilities. Includes: training for public service, especially the vital importance and effects of the public contacts made in the process of lending books; what the staff think of the library and its management—need for a two-way communication system for the exchange of ideas and suggestions; what staff say about the library when off duty and the impression they give others. People must be told the good, wholesome things about the library and its services, which will help to broaden their mental landscape and apply a sense of values to the problems of the times.

W.

2580 The Efficient use of staff: public libraries

H. G. Massey

Lib. Assn., London and Home Counties Branch, Week-end Conference Papers, October 1952, 1—8.

Staff are required “to identify and produce the printed records of knowledge” and to form a hierarchy of librarians, aspirant librarians and clerks. Clerks are shown to face the bulk of public pressure; their work can be measured, studied, re-organised and output increased, but not beyond an optimum rate of performance without risk of total breakdown. Aspirant librarians are likely to be the hardest worked category and should receive reasonable facilities for study and occasional opportunities to see and learn outside the library. Fluidity, definition of titles of posts, co-operation, specialisation, staff meetings, removing misfits and slackers, giving responsibility and opportunities for initiative are matters discussed. The librarian works at bibliographical and bibliotechnical tasks and directs his staff without petty interference. The writer makes a plea for more librarians who are primarily bookmen and prophesies the recruitment at a higher age from persons with a sound background and high academic qualifications.

W.

2581 Die Volksbücherei-kulturpolitisch-gesehen

[The public library from the cultural and political viewpoints]

Hans Wenke

B. u. Bild., 4 (12) December 1952, 1165—68.

Existing libraries are found to fulfil their different tasks inadequately. In order to bring people and books together more usefully it is argued that the public library requires state support guaranteed by library law; librarians must be free to organise their libraries and to give advice; more libraries are required in rural districts.

W.

2582 Senkung des Niveaus

[Problems of the lower limit]

Herbert Ruthardt

B. u. Bild., 4 (12) December 1952, 1168—72.

Libraries as cultural and social institutions need only valuable fiction and literature necessary for professional education, general education and practical purposes. German libraries have much important work to do before they can think of including the loan of fiction.

W.

2583 Werkbücherei und Volksbücherei

[Public library and works library]

Hedwig Bieber

B. u. Bild., 4 (12) December 1952, 1172—76.

Dortmund Public Library has established a combined public and works library in the factory of Hüttenwerk Union and has had good results.

W.

2584 An Enduring Monument

Dan Lacy and Paul Hill

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (4) December 1952, 295—297. Photo.

In 1950 John J. McCloy, then High Commissioner of Germany, decided to ask the Germans what they would like as a memorial not of defeat, but of friendship. The decision was that an American-style public library should be built. The American Memorial Library in Berlin will be completed in 1953 and is expected to cost 2m. dollars. It will serve all classes of the community. A reading room with 100,000 volumes on the ground floor, a children's library, newspaper reading room, mobile library and music room, topped by five floors of bookstacks have been incorporated in the design.

(See Abstracts Nos. 1178 and 2269)

G.N.B.

2585 Studierejse til Engelske county biblioteker

[Study tour of English county libraries]

Estrid Kelstrup and Erik Buch Vestergaard

Bogens Verden, 35 (1) February 1953, 20—23.

Two Danish librarians describe differences and policies found in English county libraries. They found counties in which new village centres are preferred to mobile libraries, and others where centres are rapidly being replaced by an entirely mobile service. Adherents of the latter policy argue that there is a closer contact between readers and trained librarians, yet the short stops at each

place were seen to allow very little time for real guidance to readers. The emphasis on issues, on getting people in to read anything, was criticised by the authors, on the grounds that if the theory says readers will advance to better reading, practice shows that it will not be easy to improve the bookstock without loss of readers and issues.

W.

2586 The Delhi Public Library Project

Frank M. Gardner

Unesco Occasional Papers in Education No. 16, 1-26.

(See Abstracts Nos. 1419, 1423, 1648) Gives a detailed description of the library since it opened in October 1951 to the end of June 1952, with particular attention to the nature and purposes of a modern public library service. Problems discussed include: the introduction of open access, lack of lower paid staff, poor quality books and efforts to get better books produced, lack of books in Hindi or Urdu on technical subjects, hobbies and pastimes; absence of a national bibliography or trade lists; experiments with discussion groups and the use of audio-visual aids with the non-literates or newly-literates and the part the library is playing in social education. The Library Board has agreed to produce a number of easy-to-read pamphlets suitable for the neo-literates. Books in Hindi or Urdu suitable for children are scarce; to supplement those available, English books (mainly pictures) are to have "paste-in" Hindi translations. A mobile library and branch libraries among the refugee communities are planned.

W.

2587 The Gilbert and Local Collection of the Dublin Municipal Libraries

P. B. Glynn

An Leabharlann, 10 (6) December 1952, 181-185, 192. Refs.

The Local Collection was based on the library of 4,500 books, etc., formed by Sir John T. Gilbert, archivist, bibliographer and historian. Items described include 18th century bindings, newspapers, directories, Swiftiana, mss., Dublin printings and fine bindings. The catalogue is a printed volume, royal octavo, of 962 pages.

W.

2588 Norfolk Island Public Library

B. G. Hood

N.Z. Libs., 15 (8) October 1952, 169-171.

The library, opened 2nd October 1939 with a stock of 800 books from the Carnegie grant to outlying territories of Australia, is at Kingston and is a subscription library (2s. 6d. per year). Expenditure is a charge on the Department of External Territories, Canberra,

and a generous, well chosen supply of up to date books is provided from the National Library, Canberra. Funds from subscriptions are banked and it has been proposed to use these to purchase pictures and other historical material on the island. The library is open three mornings a week. Statistics are given and suggestions for improvement are made.

G.P.S.

2589 The Establishment of a library : campaign notes from Upper Hutt

Elma Wright

N.Z. Libs., 15 (9) November 1952, 197—203. Illus. Plan.

This is a description of the campaign, begun October 1952, to urge the Council of Upper Hutt, population 8,000, to provide a library service. A Library Committee was formed in February 1952, but no progress was made until a successful referendum was held. An option was secured on three small upstairs rooms in the business area and with the help of the National Library Service a comprehensive report was made to the Council on the 17th May, giving July 14th as opening day. This was agreed and the three rooms were prepared with volunteer help. The Library is free with a rental section; the National Library Service made a special loan of 3,000 books which will diminish as the library's own stock is built up. Within a week, 1,044 borrowers had registered, and by September, 2,050. Many improvements will have to be made, larger book stock, more adequate premises, and larger financial grant from the Council.

G.P.S.

2590 Malmö Stadsbiblioteks Tekniska Facksal

[The Technical Department of Malmö Public Library]

Ingrid Romqvist

Bogens Verden, 34 (7) October 1952, 305—313.

Since the library opened the technical department in 1946, the circulation of this kind of book has increased considerably. Reference and circulation books are shelved together. The department also acts as a business information bureau. It subscribes to 250 periodicals, some of which may be borrowed for home-reading. The department is also supported by some local technical firms. Other special departments are being planned.

L.L.

2591 The Small Library : its importance and its future

Genevieve Galick

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (5) January 1953, 379—382.

Small libraries play an important part in community life in the U.S.A. Many improvements could be made. In some cases the

librarian is nervous of agitating for an increased library budget for fear of personal reprisals. The state extension agency can help small libraries by organising and financing regional library centres to facilitate inter-library loan. Groups of towns could co-operate in many ways. Book selection meetings could be held, and unnecessary duplication avoided. Reciprocal borrowing arrangements could make the resources of the area open to all.

G.N.B.

2592 Powers and responsibilities of library board members in Illinois

Laura C. Langston

Illinois Libs., 34 (9) November 1952, 407—409.

Library Board members are chosen either by the mayor with the consent of the city council or by ballot. The Board shall elect a president and other officers, make bye-laws, rules and regulations, appoint staff, fix salaries, assess the budget within the legal financial limits, control expenditure of all money collected for the library, render an annual report, financial and service, to the city council and State Library. If a community of less than 5,000 population, the proceeds of the tax shall be paid over to the Board; if over, it shall be deposited in the city treasury to the credit of the library fund. The library is for the free use of citizens within the taxing boundaries; the Board may extend the privileges and use to those outside. Other duties and powers are given; references to Illinois Statutes are given throughout.

G.P.S.

2593 Using a bookmobile to extend library service in a growing community

Bessie Kuster

Illinois Libs., 34 (9) November 1952, 405—407.

Between 1940 and 1952, Bellwood, Illinois, has increased its population from 5,700 to over 10,000 and now covers four square miles with the library in the far north east corner, and no north-south transport. The south and west parts of the town were unaware of the existence of the library. A bookmobile rather than a branch was thought the best answer and one was bought in 1947 for \$5,600; since then maintenance has averaged \$1,600 a year, including a \$700 yearly replacement fund. Cost of circulating each book is 12 cents from the bookmobile and 20 cents from the library. Disadvantages are standing room only and the weather. Advantages are public relations value and extreme mobility, especially valuable in a growing community. With a stock of 1,800 books, three areas are served. One stop has been cancelled, and one has changed its location through change of population centre of activity.

G.P.S.

2594 The Decatur Public Library

Kenneth F. Duchac

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 467-470. Illus.

In 1867, a Ladies Library Association was formed in Decatur, Illinois, to loan books to members; 1874, a Reading Room Association was formed, and in 1875, when a state law provided for public libraries, the present institution was organised. The library occupied several buildings before the present building was constructed. Built with the aid of a Carnegie grant, this building was opened in 1903, and remained essentially the same until it was completely renovated in 1950. (See Abstract No. 1468). In 1922, a branch library was opened and, in 1948, a bookmobile extended the service. Book stock is now over 100,000, and circulation figures over 270,000. There are two discussion groups. In 1952, a special room for young adults was opened. Two weekly radio programmes for adults and one for children reach a large local audience.

G.P.S.

2595 LaSalle's Centennial

Tessie Yopp

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 452-455. Illus.

The Library of LaSalle, Illinois, played a big part in the Centennial Celebration. The Children's Summer Reading Programme was woven around the story of LaSalle and other early pioneers. A historical exhibition was held and the library was the registration headquarters for visitors.

G.P.S.

2596 Report from Boston

Laurence J. Kipp

Lib. J., 77 (19) 1st November 1952, 1843-1846, 1887.

An account of the unsuccessful attempt in 1952 by the *Boston Post* to get pro-Communist literature withdrawn from the Boston Public Library.

K.A.M.

2597 Political Education for Public Librarians

Nina Sydney Ladof

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (5) January 1953, 369-375, 382. Photos.

The Levittown Public Library, New York, recently inaugurated a campaign to increase the library budget to 63,000 dollars for the coming year. The campaign called for political awareness on the part of the librarian, particularly in view of the difficulties met in a newly developed and fast growing town. Funds were raised to start a library, in the teeth of opposition, and the need for an increased allowance made a campaign necessary in order to get the support of the electorate. This was accomplished by hard work on the part of the Friends of the Library and the Trustees.

G.N.B.

2598 Friends indeed: Saratoga's New Library

Margaret Glasby

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (5) January 1953, 376—378, 385. Photos.

The Library at Saratoga Springs, New York, was bought and donated to the town by Friends of the Library. The population served is 15,400, as well as readers from an area covering a twenty mile radius. The staff consists of two trained librarians, two full time clerks and a part time janitress. Two radio players are part of the library's equipment. The book stock consists of 15,000 volumes, 5000 of which are children's books. Visitors may borrow from the library on payment of a deposit fee of \$2.50. per book.

G.N.B.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2482, 2606)

2599 Schulunterricht in Bibliotheksbenützung in Dänemark

[Instruction in the schools in Denmark on the use of libraries]

Magdalena Rahn

Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer Bib., 28 (3) May—June 1952, 73—75.

An account of the co-operation between schools, school libraries and children's libraries in public libraries. Children in schools are instructed in the arrangement of libraries, how to use the catalogue etc. The happy results are specially noticeable at Frederiksborg, Esbjerg and Aarhus.

M.B.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2482, 2599)

2600 The Lady Clark Memorial Children's Library, Tasmania

Joyce Boniwell

N.Z. Libs., 15 (8) October 1952, 171—176.

A description of the history and organisation of Tasmanian libraries is given first. Lady Clark, wife of the Governor of Tasmania, died in 1944, and it was suggested that a state-wide children's library would be a fitting memorial. An appeal for £20,000 was made and the Tasmanian Government promised to give £5,000 to the fund and a similar amount annually to maintain the book collection, which was to be administered by the State Library. The aim was to provide for all Tasmanian children a service of books of the highest quality in content and format. There are now 49 municipal Lady Clark libraries, 200 country depots and six in Hydro-Electric Commission districts. Allocation of books has risen from one book per child to 1½; depots serving less than 100 children have an extra 25 books. Book talks are broadcast and school visits made; story hours are held in Hobart and Launceston, the only Lady Clark Libraries with trained staff.

G.P.S.

2601 The Children's Library in Germany

J. Langfeldt

J. Bookshelf, 16 (5) December 1952, 257—264.

After the end of the last war, children's libraries in Germany were practically non-existent and a fresh start had to be made. The Occupation Powers have helped to found children's libraries. One of these is the International Youth Library at Munich, which is supported mainly by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation. (See Abstracts 2386 and 2602) A conference of German children's librarians took place in the Youth Centre at Munich and was attended by sixty representatives. At present, concern is being felt over the amount of trashy and obscene reading matter which is being published. A law has been formulated to give young people protection from this material.

G.N.B.

2602 Internasjonalt ungdomsbibliotek

[International Youth Library]

Jo Tenfjord

Børn og Bøger, 5 (2—3) December 1952, 13—16.

(See Abstract No. 2386) The Internationale Jugendbücherei in Munich, which works for international understanding by means of children's books, is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Federal Assembly in Bonn. It has 20,000 volumes in different languages. The library runs several language groups where the children discuss books, listen to (recorded) concerts of music from different countries, lectures for adults about children's reading habits. An international committee is appointed for the advancement of juvenile and children's reading.

L.L.

2603 Die Jugendbüchereien in der Bundesrepublik

[Youth libraries in western Germany]

Gertrud Gelderblom

Kulturarbeit, 4 (12) 1952, 238—240.

The answers to a questionnaire on youth library facilities sent to the public libraries in towns in western Germany with over 20,000 inhabitants show that, although youthful readers form a considerable proportion of registered readers and account for a higher proportion of the total issues, the book stocks in the youth sections of the libraries are inadequate: in the larger towns youthful readers represent 21 per cent. of the names in the borrowers' registers and in the smaller towns 16 per cent., and they account for 22 per cent. of the issues, but the book stock of the youth libraries represents only about 10 per cent. of the total. In the larger towns there are often separate youth

libraries in the main libraries, but they rarely have separate rooms in the smaller towns, and some of these smaller towns have no youth libraries at all. There is an increasing tendency, especially in the larger towns, towards the open-access system in youth libraries.

K.G.

2604 Children's Book Week 1952

C. A. C. Bishop

N.Z. Libs., 15 (9) November 1952, 193—197.

In February, 1952, the Children's and Young People's Section of the New Zealand Library Association decided to try to recreate the original atmosphere of Children's Book Week, which, begun in 1944, had survived only in individual efforts and as a week of commercial advertising. The aims of the week are displays, interchange of opinions and publicity on the best children's books. In co-operation with the Associated Booksellers, an all-out publicity drive was launched. Press and Radio co-operated during Book Week devoting much space and time to the Book Week. In libraries and schools displays exploited the colourful appearance of children's books; competitions, films and story hours were used to catch children's interests. Immediately apparent results were the contacts made by librarians with others interested in children's books, and the increase in books issued; the intensive publicity was high educational value.

G.P.S.

2605 Krajowa konferencja w sprawie bibliotek dziecięcych [Polish national conference on the children's libraries]

F.B.

Bibliotekarz (Warsaw), 19 (3) 1952, 79—81.

The conference concentrated on an examination of the current books for children from the point of view of their suitability for libraries and also their political and educational values. Speakers frequently referred to their experiences in work with books for children translated from the Russian and emphasised their value. According to Miss M. Gutry, Russian books are invaluable for teaching patriotism, devotion to duty and promotion of scientific interest. Miss Jaworska was of the opinion that the best writers should be encouraged to write for children. Children's books cannot be dull, moralistic and deprived of artistic value. Other speakers stressed the need for books on current problems such as the reconstruction of the country, school life in contemporary Poland, and also for books "reflecting children's dreams."

M.L.D.

2606 Ramowe wytyczne współpracy publicznych bibliotek dla dzieci z bibliotekami szkolnymi

[Guiding principles for co-operation of children's and school libraries]

Bibliotekarz (Warsaw) 19 (3) 1952, 77—78.

This is a statement of policy, issued by the State Director of Libraries, Mme. W. Michalska, on the 2nd May 1952. In addition to practical suggestions of methods for co-operation between children's and school libraries, the purpose of library work with young readers is formulated as: (i) education in the spirit of socialist morality, (ii) encouragement of scientific interests, (iii) promotion of appreciation of good reading, (iv) help in school work and then self-education, (v) making young readers ready for transfer to adult libraries.

M.L.D.

2607 Services of the Illinois Pupils Reading Circle

Roland McCannon

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 456—458.

This organisation, sponsored 64 years ago by the Illinois State Teachers' Association, has two purposes: (i) to select and recommend the best juvenile books published each year; (ii) to make these available to schools and libraries at the lowest possible cost. Recent policy changes are indicated and the constitution of the Board of Directors is given. Each book must pass three "tests": (i) standard selection aid lists consulted to note reviews; (ii) members of the Board and Librarian consultants read the book; (iii) copies given to selected teachers to "try out" and note pupils' reactions. A 30% discount from publishers' prices is allowed and all shipping charges are borne by the Reading Circle. At the end of the year, surplus money is distributed in proportion to value of books purchased. 1952—53 list contained 126 recommended titles out of 600 evaluated.

G.P.S.

2608 Young adult's reading material

Carolyn Markillie

Illinois Libs., 34 (9) November 1952, 401—404. Bibliog.

Young adults *i.e.* teenagers and young people in their early twenties, should be treated as if mature, their confidence won and individual interests discovered. Teenagers are the heavier readers which might indicate that education did not give a lasting interest in reading. Listen and suggest sympathetically and unobtrusively and guide their reading. Provide them with what they want—stories of love, planetary travel, sports, mystery, or the story of a nurse for the girl who wishes to become one. New books must be

placed in the stock frequently. Censorship is not wise. Remember, when giving guidance, that youth develops and changes. A list of books, mainly fiction, popular with young adults is given.

G.P.S.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES : SPECIAL RELATIONS

2609 Talking in the Library

Meredith Bloss

Lib. J., 77 (17) 1st October 1952, 1580—81.

Noting the modern battle for the minds of men, the writer makes a plea for the library to encourage people to come and talk about world politics, government, great ideas and books in the library. Values of such discussion are community action, to counteract the high degree of spectatorship, non-participation and mass-manipulation now current. For this purpose the library should co-operate with everyone and every organisation interested in discussing ideas.

W.

2610 Group Discussion Today

Glen Burch

Lib. J., 77 (17) 1st October 1952, 1582—85.

The Fund for Adult Education, established by the Ford Foundation in April 1951, makes grants to a number of national organisations that are stimulating or conducting adult discussion group programmes in the United States. In July 1951, the Fund set up an Experimental Discussion Project to explore new ways of stimulating the creation of discussion groups on economic, political and international issues. The problem was to set up a situation in which a group of people, with a minimal common background of information, could learn to learn together. A combination of materials—essays, films, guides and posters was used. A report follows of two pilot projects undertaken by 122 groups. The methods used were effective and helped to discover and develop new discussion leaders.

W.

2611 Television and the Library at Iowa State

Robert W. Orr

Coll. and Res. Libs., 13 (4) October 1952, 314—318.

Describes the part played by library staff in two series of television programmes, *Books on Trial*, and *This is Iowa State*. The first could be used for library propaganda; the second involved specially made film sequences, a script written by a member of the Information Service, musical scores selected by a member of the Music Department, art drawings made by a member of the production staff and a member of the library staff.

L.J.L.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : PLANS, FURNITURE, LIGHTING

2612 Where to build ?

Henry N. Peterson

Lib. J., 77 (22) 15th December 1952, 2099—2103.

A Washington, D.C., study shows that the down-town shopping area is still the ideal location for a central library building. The siting of central libraries is compared with recent work on the siting of departmental stores. Although there are population movements towards suburbs, most people still do much shopping in the central areas of American cities.

K.A.M.

2613 Library use of modular furniture

Chester Lewis

Lib. J., 77 (17) 1st October 1952, 1602—1603. Illus.

Modular furniture units contain desk, table space, bookcase, etc., built in one, and cost less than the separate items bought individually. They also take less space, increase privacy, and allow for flexibility in re-arranging work spaces.

K.A.M.

2614 Lighting Libraries

H. L. Logan

Lib. J., 77 (22) 15th December 1952, 2125—2129. Diags., Illus.

A rational scientific basis is available for the prescription of economic illumination levels for libraries, but the design of such systems has passed beyond the point where the layman can select fixtures on the basis of his lay knowledge. This now requires the assistance of trained engineers. A table gives recommended standards of illumination in the various parts of libraries. Based on a paper presented by the author at a School Building and Planning Conference, Indiana University, Bloomington, U.S.A.

K.A.M.

2615 Low-cost stack lighting

Chester Lewis

Lib. J., 78 (1) 1st January 1953, 45—47. Illus.

A comparison of the costs of filament and fluorescent lighting systems for library stacks. A new system of movable filament lamps has been installed in the Editorial Reference Library of the *New York Times*. Fixed low-power general lighting is supplemented by spot reflector lamps revolving through 360 degrees, which slide along overhead ducts carrying electric current. Standards of illumination were improved considerably, and details and prices are given.

K.A.M.

2616 Remodelling Carnegie buildings

Lewis C. Naylor

Lib. Occ., 17 (6) June 1952, 161—165, 167.

A generalised account of possible improvements, based on alterations in the author's own library. Useful space was increased by removal of useless pillars, building a mezzanine floor in the stack, changing the heating system and using basement rooms.

A.N.

2617 Do's and don'ts for library remodelling

O.C.E.

Lib. Occ., 17 (6) June 1952, 166—167, Bibliog.

Ten points are given to guide librarians who have to renovate old buildings, and several examples of successful remodelling are given. The bibliography includes books and periodical articles.

A.N.

2618 Libraries Unchained

Angus Snead Macdonald

Lib. J., 78 (2) 15th January, 1953, 77—84. Illus., Plans.

A plea for financing the construction of adequate new library buildings by leasing off part of the building to cover capital charges. Examples are described of libraries in Toronto, Washington, Louisville, Chicago (John Crerar Library), and Leytonstone (England) which have successfully followed this plan. A new library designed to operate on this plan in Vancouver, B.C., is described, with plans and financial details.

K.A.M.

2619 Sudbury opens a new library

Isabel McLean

Ontario Lib. Rev., 36 (4) November 1952, 215—217. Photos.

Since its foundation in 1912, the library has been in rented premises, and for the last ten years, over a large grocery store. Rising costs seriously reduced the original plans both in area and in quality of materials used. A browsing room with lounge chairs and draperies makes a special appeal. There is a separate browsing room for French-speaking readers. Provision is made for a film and record room, a large story-hour room, and an auditorium to seat 300 persons.

W.

2620 Der Wiederaufbau der Bibliothek der Technischen Hochschule Hannover

[Reconstruction of the library of the Technical University, Hanover]

W. Grunwald

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., 5 (5) December 1952, 242—248. Plan.

The library wing of the Technical University at Hanover was destroyed in 1941—43. The reading room, which was little damaged, was re-opened in 1946 and extended in 1949, but the remainder of the accommodation was not completed until 1951, though the last books were brought back from their place of evacuation in 1950. The library received generous financial help from local industrial undertakings, and advantage was taken of the destruction of the building to re-arrange the accommodation. The bookstack is now concentrated, and the administrative and public rooms are now all on one floor. The structure of the individual rooms and their furnishing are described in detail.

K.G.

2621 Glebe Farm Branch Library, Birmingham

F. J. Patrick

Lib. Assn. Rec., 54 (12) December 1952, 398.

Glebe Farm Branch Library is made of prefabricated concrete frame covered with pre-cast concrete slabs. The flat roof is of pre-cast lightly reinforced concrete slabs carried on intercostal concrete beams spanning the main framework. This method saves 60% in the weight of steel and eliminates structural timber. The shelving provides for 13,000 books.

S.M.A.

2622 New Library at Lucerne

Building Digest, 12 (9) September 1952, 295. Photog. arch., plan.

Description of the Central Library Building that first appeared in *Schweizerische Bauzeitung*, May 31st, 1952.

W.

2623 Der Gedanke der "Flexibility" im neueren amerikanischen Bibliotheksbau

[The idea of "flexibility" in recent American library construction]

G. Liebers

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., 5 (5) December 1952, 225—242. Plans, bibliog.

"Flexibility" in library construction implies the complete interchangeability within the building of all kinds of accommodation, and this aim is usually achieved by use of the modular system of construction. This system permits the use of pre-fabricated metal units for interior walls and floors, thus reducing the risk of fire and also reducing the wages bill incurred on the site—a factor which is particularly important in the United States. The adaptability of the same floor areas for reading rooms and bookstacks results in the

ceilings of the former being lower than usual whilst those of the latter are higher than necessary. This is not necessarily a disadvantage because access is freely granted to the stacks in American university libraries and professors and research students do much of their reading there, whilst it is a positive advantage in libraries where the "divisional" system is used and reading space and bookstacks for whole subjects or groups of subjects are provided in the same part of the building. This kind of construction requires careful attention to be paid to lighting and ventilation. Four recent examples of "flexible" buildings are examined: the library of the State University of Iowa, entirely on the modular system; Princeton University library and that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both compromises between "flexible" and normal construction; and the Lamont Library at Harvard, where two floors of stack are provided against one of reading rooms. In German libraries there are definite requirements for reading rooms and bookstacks, but "flexible" construction might well be used for part of the building to accommodate administrative offices, catalogue and issue rooms, and small reading rooms, especially for special collections.

K.G.

2624 Building planning and equipment

Ernest J. Reece

Lib. Trends, 1 (1) July 1952, 136-155. Bibliog.

A review of trends in the U.S.A. since 1940. The most marked trend is to consider library buildings in relation to the function they perform and thus move away from a rigid planning. Sites and plans have been considered in relation to the flow of readers and there has been a growing acceptance of modular construction. There is a tendency towards greater freedom of access to the stacks and this has brought problems in control. New materials are being used, and internal decoration and fittings are being planned with an eye to the suitability of buildings for the work done in them. There is increasing attention to lighting, air conditioning and fire protection. The review ends with an outline of the procedure for the drawing up of a typical library plan.

G.H.

2625 Public Libraries

Charles M. Mohrhardt and Ralph A. Ulveling

Arch. Rev., 112 (6) December 1952, 149-157. Illus., plans.

A boom in the building of small and medium-sized libraries indicates changes in concepts. New buildings are more friendly, inviting, simple in form and functional in layout, and reveal their contents to the passerby. Simplicity arises from the need for greater efficiency, economy in maintenance and new services inaugurated. Examples illustrated are of libraries at Grosse Pointe, Detroit; Hawaii County Library, Hilo, Hawaii; Aurora, Colorado; Stockton, California; Wilmette, Illinois, and Bishop Branch, Inyo County Library, California. (Main part reprinted in *Lib. J.*, 77 (22) 15th December 1952, 2089-2099)

W.

2626 Branch Library, Atlanta, Georgia

Arch. & Building News, 202 (4381) 4th December 1952, 676—677.

Four photographs and a brief description.

W.

2627 A Teaching Instrument

Robert H. Muller

Lib. J., 77 (22) 15th December 1952, 2143—2146. Illus. Plans.

Detailed description of the proposed new library building for Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill., U.S.A., designed on the module principle. Cost is to be nearly \$4½m. The library will hold 350,000 volumes and service 1200 readers.

K.A.M.

2628 Building for the future

Raymond E. Williams

Lib. J., 77 (22) 15th December 1952, 2103—2108. Illus.

An account of a building extension programme for Baltimore, U.S.A. History of the library system and description, including costings, of the three branch libraries just completed.

K.A.M.

2629 An invitation to learning and enjoyment

Edith E. H. Grannis

Minnesota Libs., 17 (2) June 1952, 45—48.

A description of the new library building of the State Teachers' College, St. Cloud, Minnesota. The three storey building is of modular construction, based on 22½ feet square modules. Accommodation is provided for 135,000 volumes and over 500 readers. The furnishing and colour schemes are contemporary and light; several rooms are fitted for micro-film readers, audio-visual aids and music recitals.

A.N.

2630 The Architect Presents . . .

William Heidtmann

Lib. J., 77 (22) 15th December 1952, 2130—2132. Plan. Illus.

Description of the new Manhasset (New York) Public Library. The building provides for open shelving for 35,000 books, has separate adult and children's departments separated by sound-proof plate glass screens. Two service counters can be converted into one at slack periods. The most notable feature is a "butterfly" roof (with the centre lower than the sides) which makes higher side walls and windows possible, and greatly increases natural lighting inside.

K.A.M.

LIBRARY MATERIALS: AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, MAPS, PERIODICALS (SERIALS)

2631 Folkebibliotekene og de audio-visuelle hjelpemidler

[Public libraries and audio-visual aids]

Anders Andreassen

Bok og Bib., 20 (1) 1953, 22—33.

A survey of the use of audio-visual aids in public libraries in various countries, especially the United States. So far little use has been made of these media in Norway and the writer urges a keener interest in them. This will be to the advantage of adult education if libraries establish collections of documentary films. It is suggested that the Norwegian Library Association, together with film organisations, should stimulate the use of audio-visual material by public libraries and that Norwegian library law should be revised to include as one of the tasks of state supported libraries the lending of audio-visual material to the public. Instruction in the use of such material should also be given at the state library school in Norway.

W.

2632 Wissenschaftliche Forschungs- und Hochschulfilme

[Films for the research worker (arts and science)]

G. Wolf

Nach. f. Dok., 3 (3) September 1952, 115—118.

Describes the extensive use of the film for both types of research and also for teaching work. Welcomes the fact that in the last few years international co-operation over films has started, *e.g.* for the setting up of a bibliography of research films.

M.B.

2633 Preview Centers for Illinois

H. A. Tollefson

Illinois Libs., 34 (9) November 1952, 379—380.

The Film Council of America is organising Preview Centers in 80 midwestern cities, including some in Illinois, ranging in population from 11,500 to 92,000 to stimulate the use of educational and informational films in small and medium sized communities, where little has so far been done in this field. This will supplement the Illinois State Library—University scheme. FCA has undertaken to obtain 100 film titles, ten on each of ten major areas of specialisation. Films will be sent to the Preview Centers each month for a fortnight, where interested persons can see and select them, and information on sources will be given. In Illinois, the State Library working with the University will be a major source, able to supply the films sent to Preview Centers and many others.

G.P.S.

2634 Facilities for Records and a Sound System

Carl Wischmeyer and William S. Dix

Lib. J., 77 (22) 15th December 1952, 2163-65. Illus.

A description of the gramophone record collection at Fondren Library, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, installed in 1949. The collection consists of 1400 records, over 300 of them are 33 rpm., and is for use in the library only. Six soundproof listening booths are available, 3 for 33 rpm., 2 for 78 and one for 45 rpm. There is also a Lecture Lounge seating 200, equipped with a sound system operated from the projection booth, for radio, gramophone and tape recorded programmes.

W.

2635 Maps in the Library

George Williams.

Aspects of Libnp., No. 1, May 1952. Bibliog.

Enumerates the uses of maps and describes the varieties, sources, criteria for selection, care (storage, materials, equipment and processing) and classification systems, with details of schemes used in the Library of Congress, the S. W. Boggs System used in the Department of State Library, and the Virginia State Library, Richmond.

W.

2636 L'Associazione "Historiae Musicae Cultores"

[The "Historiae Musicae Cultores" Association]

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (1-2) January-April 1952, 66-67.

A music association has been set up in Florence. The aims of the Association are not only to promote and help in the musical studies but: (i) to compile catalogues of music material, especially manuscripts and autographs existing in Italian libraries, (ii) to publish bibliographies of composers, (iii) to make known and reproduce material on this subject held in both public and private libraries.

F.B.

2637 From the New World : a note on contemporary American music

David Munro

Librarian, 41 (11) November 1952, 221-222.

It is suggested to gramophone and music librarians that there is in Britain insufficient knowledge and appreciation of contemporary American music. The more prominent figures are named and a list of records, and miniature and study scores available in this country is given.

G.P.S.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2478, 2482, 2490, 2530)

- 2638** "Whodunnit": notes on the system adopted by the D.S.I.R., H.Q. Library for the control of publications issued by corporate authors

R. M. Jacobs

J. Doc., 8 (4) December 1952, 227—231.

The rules in use for corporate author entries are:—Entries are made under the most specific heading followed by the name of the country or parent body if necessary for identification, *e.g.* "Applied Mathematics Group, Brown University" "Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, U.S." Changes of name which are observed are cross-referenced. Entries beginning with such words as "College of . . .", "Division of . . ." etc. are considered too general to be used and the parent body becomes the entry instead. *E.g.* "Department of Agriculture, Canada. Division of Entomology". Headings are not inverted: *e.g.* "Agriculture, Department of" is not used. A cross-reference is made from the larger to the smaller unit only when: (a) the final choice of a 'specific' heading has been difficult, (b) the line of authority and the relationship may be interpreted in more than one way.

D.M.

- 2639** Tablas del catálogo alfabético de materias por temas y asuntos

[Tables for the alphabetical subject catalogue]

Felipe Mateu y Llopis

Biblioteconomia, 9 (33—36) January—December 1952, 43—97.

During the past fifteen years much work has been done on the compilation of the alphabetical subject catalogue in the central library and school of librarianship of Barcelona, and this article represents a revision of those previously published on this subject. Thirty-four basic rules for the formation of headings for the subject catalogue are given, and these are followed by a list of some 20,000 headings and sub-headings in Spanish.

K.G

- 2640** Subject Headings Today

Pauline A. Seely

Lib. J., 78 (1) 1st January 1953, 17—22.

Changes in the Library of Congress subject headings list over the last few years are described. Haykin's *Subject Headings: a practical guide* is then commented upon chapter by chapter and recommended as the most useful tool to explain the theory behind LC subject headings work of the last few years.

K.A.M.

2641 De Normalisatie van de Translitteratie van Cyrillisch schrift

[Normalisation of the transliteration of Cyrillic writing]

G. J. M. Fritschy

Bibliotheekleven, 37 (10) October 1952, 293—295.

The committee for Russian technical literature of the Section Special Libraries discusses the I.S.O.—I.S.A. draft No. 7. For practical use for technical libraries and documentation they advise the use for the Netherlands of a booklet by Professor N. van Wijk on this subject.

F.K.

2642 Card Catalog Photoduplicating

Lawrence P. Murphy

Lib. J., 77 (20) 15th November 1952, 1976—1979.

A specialised branch library was set up in the University of Washington, Seattle, and 4,000 volumes of the stock came from the main library. It was necessary to provide a complete catalogue quickly without seriously disturbing the entries for the transferred stock in the main catalogue. This was done by photographing the main entries, and then producing 6 copies from the negatives. Added entries were typed on each copy from the tracings on the main card. The catalogue was almost complete by the time the stock was ready to move.

K.A.M.

2643 Titeldruck mit dem Roto 30 Sp

[Printing of catalogue entries with the Roto 30 Sp machine]

R. Feger

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., 5 (5) December 1952, 252—255.

For some months the university library at Freiberg in Breisgau has been using a Roto 30 Sp machine for the duplication not only of library forms and lists of accessions but also for catalogue entries. This machine, which has been developed specially for library use, has been found most satisfactory in use. Technical details are given.

K.G.

2644 Cuestiones catalográficas referentes a autores orientales : problemas bibliográficos en torno a Albumasar

[Cataloguing questions concerning oriental writers : bibliographical problems concerning Abū Ma'sar al-Balji]

Juan Vernet

Biblioteconomía, 9 (33—36) January—December 1952, 12—17.

Abū Ma'sar al-Balji was an astrologer who died in 886; his works were printed many times in Latin translation during the Renaissance and exerted some influence on thought in the 16th and

17th centuries. Scholars have sought to identify these Latin translations with the Arabic texts extant in various manuscripts, but have not always agreed. Suter has maintained that *Kitāb abkām sinī-l-mawālīd* is the Arabic original of *De magnis coniunctionibus*, but it is now shown that this Arabic text, which appears in El Escorial MS. 917 and also in Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris MS. 2588, is more similar to the Latin text *Flores astrologiae*, Venice, 1506, whilst the index of another Arabic text, *Kitāb al-qirānāt*, is exactly parallel to that of *De magnis coniunctionibus*, Venice, 1515.

K.G.

2645 La schedatura delle Carte Geografiche

[The cataloguing of geographical maps]

Giuseppe Barberi

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (3-4) May-August 1952, 117-127.

Sets out rules for cataloguing maps in Italy. The scheme proposes a special catalogue for maps in which the main entry has as heading: (i) the geographical name for maps up to the end of 19th cent., (ii) the name of the author, engraver or publisher for atlases and collections. Rules have been drawn up for: (i) main entry (maps with many geographical names, names no longer in use, different spellings, charts, maps of the world), (ii) details to be given on the main entry (transcription of the title, dates, scale, size, number of pages, etc.), (iii) added entries, (iv) order for filing cards.

F.B.

2646 Zur bibliographie und katalogisierung der Textbücher

[On the bibliography and cataloguing of libretti]

Franz Grasberger

Z. f. B., 66 (5-6) May-June 1952, 206-219.

According to their appearance libretti ought to be regarded as books. Yet their unity with the music they represent warrants special treatment. This is discussed with reference to opera; bibliography and source-research of opera (lists a bibliog. of works dealing with the history of opera restricted in scope by time and locality); libretto (or: book of words) as source: bibliography of libretti; cataloguing of such books. Gives sample entries for title and name catalogue. Expresses desire (with reference to new edition of Preussische Instruktionen) that rules and uniformity of cataloguing practices be established.

R.K.

2647 Catalogue and reference service

D. J. Foskett

Librarian, 41 (11) November 1952, 213-218. Bibliog.

Reference service means that the librarian actively assists the reader, by providing the answer to requests for a named book, fact

or subject. The last is the most important, and is becoming increasingly complex. The usefulness of the catalogue in providing a guide to a subject, when there is nothing at or about the class number on the shelves, is discussed, and the merits of the classified catalogue are contrasted with the dictionary catalogue. The closely classified catalogue is the better form though much depends on the classification system. Hierarchical schemes, showing only genus-species relationship, whilst not good, can be improved by using Ranganathan's chain procedure for making entries in the alphabetical file.

G.P.S.

2648 Zur entstehung der dezimalklassifikation

[On the origin of decimal classification]

Ott Christoph Hilgenberg

Z. f. B., 66 (7—8) July—August 1952, 259—264. Bibliog.

After some preliminary details on the history of decimal classification during the course of which Shurtleff, Harris, Bacon and Dewey are mentioned amongst others, the author calls attention to the work of Naudé and Leibniz comparing the latter's outline-classification (1690—1700) with that of Dewey. It is pointed out that Harris was likely to know the Leibniz-scheme.

R.K.

2649 Klasyfikacja dziesiętna w *Przewodniku Bibliograficznym*

[Decimal classification in *Przewodnik Bibliograficzny*]

Jadwiga Bornsteinowa

Biuletyn Inst. Bib., 3 (5) 1951, 93—146.

Przewodnik Bibliograficzny publishes the current bibliographical material in subject order under 26 class headings differing substantially from Dewey's scheme. Each entry is also classified according to Dewey although some tables have been modified, e.g. classes 300 and 400 follow Soviet bibliographer Rusinov's system; classes 500 and 600 adopt changes introduced by U.D.C. The article is accompanied by tables which include examples of treatment of topical or difficult subjects and emphasise modifications introduced to the classical Dewey tables.

M.L.D.

2650 The Inadequacy of Current Classifications for Scientific Indexing

B. C. Vickery

Rev. of Doc., 19 (3) 30th September 1952, 87—91.

Examines some general characteristics whereby existing classifications have been constructed, and considers if they serve the function of displaying, as fully and literally as possible, the actual

interrelations among the concepts they assemble. Deals with close scientific indexing as distinct from broad book classification. The attempt to formulate more homogeneous groups of phenomena on which to base schedules has already made considerable headway—especially in the more detailed schedules of the U.D.C., and in the “categories” and projected “primordial schedules” of Ranganathan. Relational analysis has made a start. It is necessary now to develop such studies considerably further.

K.A.M.

2651 Schlagwortkatalog der Zeitschriften-aufsätze

[Index-catalogue of periodical literature]

Helmut Deckert

Z. f. B., 66 (7—8) July—August 1952, 253—259.

The importance of periodical literature in libraries is emphasised. Up to 50% (and sometimes more) of material bought by libraries consists of periodicals. Material contained in periodicals is seldom catalogued, even if the reasons for such neglect are obvious. The value of bibliographies (especially of “Dietrich” in German libraries) is stressed; yet these do not replace a catalogue because the most recent literature cannot be indexed in them in time. Principles of simplification and selection for such a catalogue are discussed while some results of such action are also given.

R.K.

2652 British Abstracts

Chem. and Ind., No. 7, 14th February 1953, 148.

D.S.I.R. have provided £5,000 to enable *British Abstracts* to continue during 1953 while an appeal for funds is being made, and will contribute more if response from industry is satisfactory.

G.W.W.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2496, 2538)

2653 OEEC Documents' Exchange

Kajsa Hellström

Tid. f. Dok., 8 (6) 1952, 65—67.

In the spring of 1950, the OEEC started an exchange of documents between the countries affiliated to the OEEC. A central organisation in each country deals with the collection of that country's literature and the distribution of it to the central organisation in other countries, as well as the distribution of material received from other countries. IVA's Information Service acts as the central organisation in Sweden for the exchange of documents. An account is given of the way in which this international work has been built up.

W.

2654 Zagadnienie dokumentacji naukowo-technicznej

[Documentation as applied to pure science and technology]

Tadeusz Zamoyski

Biuletyn Inst. Bib., 3 (7) 1952, 155—176.

Emphasis should be placed on the contents of a document, not on its author or title. Documentation bureaux should give priority to material of topical interest. A potential user, his possibilities, and probable approach should always be kept in mind; hence the need for highly qualified staff and the obvious advantages of work undertaken by teams of experts. Describes sources of documentation, including types of periodicals and their classification. Gives a description of documentation services in Poland. Headquarters are in the Central Institute of Scientific and Technological Documentation in Warsaw. It supervises the work of fifty units, mostly attached to industrial and research laboratories. In 1952 there were about 200,000 abstracts on cards, classified by Dewey, in the central files; there were 500 subscribers to whom about 400,000 cards were distributed each month. An average of 6,000 pages of photostats were issued per month, as well as unspecified quantities of microfilms. Also deals with methods of abstracting for reproduction on cards.

M.L.D.

2655 The Chemical-Biological Co-ordination Center: an experiment in documentation

Raimon L. Beard and Karl F. Heumann

Science, 116 (3021) 21st November, 1952, 553—554.

Research is resulting in an accumulation of data difficult to utilise effectively. Abstracts only summarise the sense of papers and indexing based on the titles or abstracts and not on the original paper is not sufficiently selective. The Center is experimenting on the problem of assembling and making available information on chemicals and their effects on biological systems. Chemical and biological units of thought are considered as fundamental, rather than the paper containing them, since data may often serve a wider purpose than that required by the author. A punched card system was adopted, and two classifications developed, permitting a rapid search for combinations of ideas, to a degree of selectivity not possible by other methods. Efficiency depends upon the adequacy of the coding schemes, completeness of coverage, the accuracy of the encoding and decoding of information, and skill in framing questions and processing answers. Lack of unanimity of opinion as to what constitutes adequate coding necessitates standardised rules and definitions to assure uniformity, and coders with specialised training. Complete coverage and coding being impossible at present, partial coverage can be useful and serves to determine the possible utility of such a research tool.

L.E.D.

2656 Periodical literature for electrical engineers

R. C. Coile

J. Doc., 8 (4) December 1952, 209—226. Tables, diagrs.

An investigation into the problems of documentation in electrical engineering is being carried out at the Vail Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The periodicals used by electrical engineers have been studied by analysing the footnote references in six key journals for a year. A list of 308 source journals ranked in relative usefulness by the number of reference citations is given. One measure of the useful life of a paper is the time interval between publication of the paper and its citations as a reference. Fifty per cent. of the references analysed were less than 4 years old and only 5 per cent. of the total references were more than 25 years old. It is estimated that there are between 10,000 and 20,000 papers of interest to electrical engineers published each year. The total number of such papers published since 1900 is estimated to be of the order of 250,000 to 500,000. Literature searching is aided by a number of abstract and reference publications. The possibility of mechanizing a portion of a library's activities by microfilm abstract machines of the Bush "Rapid Selector" type is now being studied.

D.M.

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2478, 2508)

2657 Progress in Reflex Copying : Diazo and after

Graham Jones

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (1) January 1953, 10—13. Bibliog.

Diazo papers. Papers sensitised with diazo compounds give a positive print directly with the first exposure. Diazo paper is cheap, but diazo-sensitized film is dearer than silver coated paper. Diazo papers can be handled in normal office lighting. The first copy in reflex work is a reversed reading print, whether positive or negative, and so a second copy must be made for easy reading. Reflex work with Diazo is not cheap unless a number of copies of the original are needed. *Autopositives.* In 1941 Kodak marketed a silver halide paper which gives a direct positive copy with the first print made. Used with Diazo in reflex copying instead of Diazo film the cost is cheaper up to 25 copies, after which figure Diazo film is cheaper. *Transfer processes* are the most convenient for libraries using Copyrapid papers. The various kinds of equipment on the market are described.

S.M.A.

2658 Uit de Tijdschriften van het R.I.C. [Reprografisch Informatie Centrum, Haarlem]

Documentreproductie, 5 (1) 1952, 2—10.

Abstracts, in Dutch, of articles relating to documentary reproduction that have appeared during 1950—52.

W.

2659 Mikrofilm i interurbanlänerörelsen

[Microfilm and inter-library loans]

Krister Gierow

Biblioteksbladet, 38 (2) 1953, 53—54.

The University of Lund during the past three months has replaced exclusively loans of current periodicals to other libraries by a microfilm service. 600 microfilms replaced one ton of books at an average of 40—50 öre. Experience has proved that this system of interlibrary loans will be continued.

W.

2660 Mikrofilm og mikrokort i biblioteken

[Microfilm and microcards in libraries]

Knut Knutson

Bogens Verden, 34 (1) February 1952, 1—10.

The enormous increase in the number of books and documents during the last 20—30 years has increased the need for microfilming. Film is the predominant material for reproduction, but microcards are also used. Several types of camera and reading machines for different purposes are available. These methods are of great value to libraries wishing to duplicate old and expensive books and to save space, especially in the case of newspapers. Although still in an elementary stage these methods will soon become general.

L.L.

2661 Microfilming can solve problems

Printing Review, 59, 1952, 20—21.

A short illustrated account of a project to record on microfilm a number of local newspapers published in the Home Counties area.

D.J.F.

2662 Arkivfilmning [Filming of records]

Olof Jägerskiöld

Tid. f. Dok., 8 (6) 1952, 68—71.

Photographic methods for keeping records, up-to-date types of cameras, aims in filming records and questions of space, as well as the legal consequences, are the main points dealt with in this survey.

W.

2663 Zur Rechtslage des Mikrofilms als eines Beweis- und Archivierungsmittels

[The legal position of microfilms as evidence]

J. Berlin

Nach. f. Dok., 3 (3) September 1952, 122—124.

Describes the work of a committee set up at Hamburg under Prof. A. Winter to consider this legal question of great importance now that so many banks and industrial firms use microfilm for their archives. It has now been agreed that the microfilm can be accepted as a legal document which means that the original bulky documents can now be destroyed with a consequent vast saving of space.

M.B.

2664 Dissertationen auf Mikrofilm

[Theses on microfilms]

W. Bauhuis

Nach. f. Dok., 3 (3) September 1952, 118—121.

If one agrees that it is important for theses to be made easily available to scholars all over the world it is obvious that some method must be devised other than the normal typescript form adopted for cheapness in place of printing. Urges the use of microfilms for this purpose.

M.B.

2665 Mikrofilm und Lochkarte

[Microfilms and punched cards]

H.-J. Knigge

Nach. f. Dok., 3 (3) September 1952, 125—128. Illus.

A technical description of how to use the combination of microfilm and punched card and its many advantages.

M.B.

2666 The scope and value of the microcard

R. W. Batchelder

Spec. Libs., 43 (5) May—June 1952, 157—161. Illus.

Microfilm is basically a method of photocopy and is too expensive for use as an alternative to printing for general publication; moreover it is unsuitable for ready reference work. Microcards however are a new method of publication. Attempts are being made by the Microcard Foundation to encourage publication in microcard form, especially of periodicals. The aims of the Foundation are to reduce the first cost of the material, especially long runs of periodicals (savings of as much as 75% are claimed); to lower processing costs by classing and cataloguing before sale; to reduce storage and consequent labour costs (60 pages can be reproduced on a 5 by 3 card); and to save the cost of binding.

A.N.

2667 The Sessional Papers

Edgar L. Erickson

Lib. J., 78 (1) 1st January 1953, 13—17.

Description of the contents and importance of the British Parliamentary Papers, 1800—1900, which are being micro-printed in U.S.A. Contains a brief description of the two reprinted series of the 18th century papers, and some account of the indexes available for further use.

K.A.M.

ARCHIVES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2542, 2546, 2662—63)

2668 "Namnlös och odödlig" [Nameless and immortal]

Oscar Wieselgren

Nord. Tid., 39 (3) 1952, 93—99.

An exhibition of illuminated mss. of the Middle Ages held in Copenhagen and Stockholm in 1952, helped to make the medieval miniature painting better known and appreciated among librarians and scholars. A study of the medieval art of ms. writing, besides its artistic value, reveals the entire medieval concept of life. The anonymity of nearly all illuminations is particularly noticeable. This may be due to the religious admonition against pride and the view that to wish to have one's name preserved was to seek earthly treasures.

W.

2669 Världens största privata Handskriftssamling

[The greatest private collection of manuscripts]

Gunnar Tilander

Nord. Tid., 39 (3) 1952, 81—92. Illus.

Thomas Phillips (1792—1872) collected over 60,000 mss. during his life. He catalogued 23,837 of them. Several attempts were made to transfer the collection to a public library without success. The collection passed to his youngest daughter, Mrs. Fenwick and then to her eldest son Thomas Fitzroy Fenwick. Gradually the mss. became dispersed and a few years after the death of Fenwick all that remained were a few private papers and letters belonging to Thomas Phillips. These were sold in 1946.

W.

2670 Archives in New Zealand

Ruth Allan

N.Z. Libs., 15 (10) December 1952, 217—223.

In New Zealand, no official provision has been made for archives. A small beginning was made in 1926 with the appointment of a part time archivist, and in spite of having no funds, building, staff or

statutory rights, he accomplished much. A minimum of highly important documents were stored in the attic of the General Assembly Library; the rest remained in the charge of departments. The archivist drew up destruction schedules of useless records for departments, disposing of 50% of documents accumulated; for all other documents, departments were asked to consult the archivist before destroying. Many documents have however been destroyed in war-time scrap drives, to make way for more recent documents and recently in a fire at a building used as a dump for old records. There is now a full time archivist with two graduate assistants but no building or adequate funds. An Archives Act and a building are urgently required.

G.P.S.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

2671 *Dzieji Bibliografii polskiej Karola Estreichera*

[Progress of the *Bibliografia polska* of Karol Estreicher]

Józef Korpala

Przegląd Biblioteczny (Warsaw), No. 1, 1952, 54—73.

(See Abstract No. 1281). The first volume of Estreicher's bibliography of books (120,000) in Polish or relating to Poland was published in 1870. At first it was Estreicher's ambition to supplement and amalgamate Polish bibliographies already in existence. In 1869 Cracow Learned Society was persuaded to sponsor the publication which was originally published in 500 copies only. The first series described 19th cent. publications. Estreicher's friend, Jan Szlachetowski undertook at the same time work on incunabula and the 16th cent. bibliography. The work was continued by Jozef Szujski, the eminent historian. In 1875 the first draft of 15—16th cent. bibliography was published in the second series of *Bibliografia polska*. The third series, now near completion, covers 15—18th cent. publications. A fourth series covering 1881—1900 was published in 1916. In all forty volumes were published. The work is being continued by Karol Estreicher, a grandson of the originator.

M.L.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : SUBJECT

(See also Abstract No. 2515)

2672 *Reference tools in the biological sciences*

Karl A. Baer

Spec. Libs., 43 (2) February 1952, 45—47, 71—72.

Of the general works, the Royal Society Catalogue and the International Catalogue, though both now discontinued, are outstanding. *Biological Abstracts* (obtainable in sections) is the best

abstract journal. *Tabulae Biologicae* are guides to important data and observations especially in periodicals and the German handbooks. Agriculture is well covered by both indexes and abstract journals. Zoology's main tool is *Zoological Record*, a classed list with an annual author and subject index. A Chemical-Biological Co-ordination Centre has been set up (See Abstract No. 2655). Biochemical tools are listed in the Medical Library handbook. National medical indexes are becoming important: in medicine European emphasis is on selective coverage by abstracts; America prefers complete coverage and indexing. Dentistry is poorly served, but Veterinary Science is much better. Extensive bibliographies in most of these fields are now being issued by the Army Medical Library.

A.N.

2673 Remembering Childhood

Robert R. Hertel

Lib. J., 78 (1) 1st January 1953, 23—31. Illus.

A detailed account of the 540 items in Olive Percival's collection of early English and American books for children, bought recently by the University of California Los Angeles Library. Many of the items are described under such headings as English history, Natural history, Early textbooks, Nursery songs, Manners and morals. Some account is also given of other important collections of early children's books in American libraries and of the relevant bibliographies.

K.A.M.

2674 Filmed Books and Plays of 1952

A. G. S. Enser

Lib. World, 54 (631) January 1953, 107—110.

A list of titles and authors.

A.H.H.

2675 Holiday books

Charles E. Haggerty

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 428—438.

A select bibliography offered as a supplement to Mary E. Hazeltine's *Anniversaries and holidays* (1944). The books are devoted entirely to seasonal subjects, and are arranged in order of festival (Valentine's day, Easter, Mother's day). They include plays, poetry, fiction and general books on the festival. The selection on Christmas includes lists of pictures, films and recordings of music and stories.

G.P.S.

2676 Suggested titles for memorial book purchases

Margaret Blakely and Irene Helland

Illinois Libs., 34 (10) December 1952, 449—452.

Some 77 books are listed in three sections according to their suitability for group, family or individual gifts.

G.P.S.

2677 Ein Forscherleben im Dienste der Musikbibliographie
[A scholar's life in the service of music bibliography]

H. Zehntner

Nach. d. Vereinigung schweizer Bib., 28 (3) May—June 1952, 76—79.

Celebrates the 75th birthday of Edgar Refardt, the author of the *Historisch-biographischen Musikerlexikons der Schweiz*, an inexhaustible source of information for all music and musicians connected with Switzerland. Besides this bibliographical work Refardt has been occupied for the last ten years in building up the music section in the University Library at Basle, and in making a union catalogue of the music in Swiss libraries, and a list of Librettos of operatic works in Swiss libraries.

M.B.

2678 Field Books in Nature Study

George M. Link

Illinois Libs., 34 (9) November 1952, 384—392.

A bibliography arranged under seventeen headings—General; Biology; Astronomy; Geology; Weather; Flowers; Trees; Ferns; Mosses, algae and fungi; Cultivated plants; Farming; Domestic animals and pets; Lowly animals; Fishes, frogs and reptiles; Birds. A list of periodicals on nature subjects is also given. Each section contains 10—20 books.

G.P.S.

2679 Slavica Canadiana, A.D. 1951

[A selected Bibliography of Slavic books and pamphlets published in or relating to Canada]

Jaroslav B. Rudnyc'kyj

Slavistica (Winnipeg) No. 15, 1952, 1—16.

A bibliography covering, in addition to publications of general Slavonic interest, Croatica, Polonica, Russica and Ukrainica. Entries are arranged according to the Decimal Classification. A similar survey was published in 1950 as *Slavistica* No. 9.

M.L.D.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

2680 Johann Gutenberg and his Bible

Illinois Libs., 34 (9) November 1952, 383—384.

Johann Gutenberg was born about 1400 in Mainz, and took his name from his mother, she being the last of the Gutenberg line. In 1450, he began to reproduce the Bible by printing from movable type. For successful printing four factors had to be present—

paper, ink, press, type. These had long been known, but Gutenberg brought them together. He used the Latin Vulgate text, printing it in double columns of 42 lines, in black and red, with hand illuminated capitals of red and blue. He finished it in 1455 or 1456, and Johann Fust sold the 200 copies. Widely acclaimed for his contribution to civilization, he received a pension from the Archbishop of Mainz. He died in 1468 and was buried in the Church of St. Francis, Mainz. 45 copies of his Bible are known, 13 being in the U.S.A.

G.P.S.

2681 The House of Didot

H. E. Waite

Paper and Print, 25 (4) Winter, 1952, 452—458.

An historical and critical account of the Didot family, which shows its contributions to the various branches of the book trade. The history of the point system is considered in some detail; organisation of offices, papermaking, designing and punch-cutting all receive mention. A brief family tree is included.

P.T.

2682 The Young Paper Maker's Bookshelf

'Alaric'

Paper Maker, 126 (6) June 1952.

Advice to young papermakers on the type of books to buy covering papermaking. The various categories of material are covered, including textbooks, periodicals, dictionaries, abstracts. Gives a bibliography of books on papermaking published during the last 50 years.

M.M.McK.

2683 Printing in the service of the Universities

W. McCance

Univ. Q., 7 (2) February 1953, 151—158.

Printing in the newer universities often leaves much to be desired with regard to typography, since small presses have in most cases invested their capital in machinery at the expense of a good range of types. These printers should be urged to increase their range—if without satisfactory results, a new printer found. Relations with the printer can be improved, and an appreciation of good printing fostered within the university, by the appointment of a part-time typographer to the staff of the university. The author, who is Lecturer in Typography at the University of Reading, describes the work of his department within the Department of Book-Production and Typography.

A.W.

2684 Composition for offset lithography

National Lithographer, 59 (12) December 1952, 32—35.

(See Abstract No. 593). A second series of descriptions of the new automatic composing machines being developed for use in offset printing: ATF Hadego, Artype, Greig Lettering, Dual-Rite Typewriter, Fototype, Monophoto, Fotosetter, IBM Electric Typewriter, Headliner, Justowriter, Typro, Vari-typer, and Photon. The following twelve pages give specimens illustrating the work of most of the machines.

D.J.F.

2685 How Fotosetter works

Printing Equipment Engineer, 83 (4) 1953, 56—60.

An account of practical experience in a printing plant with the Fotosetter phototypesetting machine, showing the problems and advantages of the method. Illustrations show how economies can be made in display work produced from blown up negatives while still retaining sharp edges, and how copy is marked up for the Fotosetter operator.

D.J.F.

2686 Silk screen advances

J. J. Biegeleisen

Printing Equipment Engineer, 83 (3) 1952, 118—121.

A series of questions and answers on recent developments in: uses of silk screen, printed electric circuits, formulation of inks, drying methods, automatic presses, round surfaces, halftones.

D.J.F.

2687 Aniline

D. E. Tuttle and S. Hoagland

Print, 7 (5) November 1952, 1—8. Illus.

An examination of progress, uses and possibilities of aniline printing. There are detailed diagrams of the presses which print at high speeds, with fast drying inks, and micro-photographs of printed typefaces, shewing comparison between this and other printing processes. Many widely divergent commercial applications are described.

P.T.

2688 Xerography

J. B. Hartnett

Print, 7 (5) November 1952, 9—15.

A full description of an electro-mechanical process of reproduction. The surface of a specially coated plate is electrically charged by passing under electric wires, and on to this charged plate the copy is projected through a lens. The positive charge disappears

in areas exposed to light, and only those areas not so affected will retain the negatively charged powder blown onto the plate. This plate, together with a sheet of paper, is passed through a discharge machine, and with the charge transferred to the sheet of paper, a positive image is provided. A few seconds heating fuses the powder, and a permanent image is formed.

P.T.

2689 Direct Image Plates

A. G. Fegent

Printing Magazine, 76 (5) 1952. Illus.

Photographic and etching operations are eliminated in a new method of transferring printing image to lithographic plate directly from letterpress type. The litho plate is a lamination of aluminium foil with water-proofed strong paper backing. Aluminium face is grained by sand blasting. Plate is run through press, foil side to type as if proof were being taken. Thick, greasy, quick-drying ink is used. Foil is now embossed with the image of the forme. Next it is subjected to a weak acid bath, then an application of gum arabic. The plate is finally "debossed" and is ready to print in the usual manner, bearing the type matter in dried greasy ink on its now flat surface.

M.M.McK.

2690 A Note on how some Publishers produced reinforced or Special Library Bindings for Public Libraries nearly 50 years ago

William McGill

Lib. World, 54 (630) December 1952, 90—92.

Special library bindings were issued by Thomas Nelson and Sons in 1910 and followed by J. M. Dent and Sons' Everyman's Library series. Reinforced copies of children's books were issued by Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton and the H. R. Hunting Company of Springfield, Mass., issued popular books of various publishers in library bindings, much to the satisfaction of librarians. Full details of original specifications are quoted.

A.H.H.

2691 Library Binding ain't what it used to be !

Bookbinding and Book Production, 55 (5) May 1952.

A review of the problems of American public library binders, dealing with packing of books for carriage, methods of binders in making use of "rubbings", repairs to torn pages, decorated covers for juvenile books done by silk screen methods, *Plasticleer* covers and new machinery that can be introduced into binderies to improve the situation.

M.M.McK.

2692 Public Library Binderies : their duties and supervision
Wilmer H. Baatz

Bookbinding and Book Production, **55** (5) May 1952.

When Milwaukee Public Libraries binding foreman resigned, the author, Chief of Processing in the library, in order to obtain the best qualified person to replace him, canvassed all the American public libraries having their own binderies. The replies revealed interesting variations in the work performed by the foreman and the work included in the scope of the various binderies.

M.M.McK.

2693 Notes on the Art of Covering with Leather

B. C. Middleton

Paper and Print, **25** (3) Autumn 1952, 316—321 ; **25** (4) Winter 1952, 430—435.
Diagrams.

These two articles cover, in a very practical manner, the procedure of covering boards with leather, from the point where the cured leather is pegged out, to the completion of the work. Reasons for each step are given. Variant methods are described and their relevant merits discussed. Particular attention is paid to jointing and to achieving a high quality finish.

P.T.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

(See also Abstract No. 2577)

2694 The Report of the Copyright Committee : How it might affect Libraries

J. P. Lamb

Lib. Assn. Rec., **54** (12) December 1952, 388—395.

The Committee recommend : (i) A student may copy extracts (non-substantial) by hand from works in copyright ; (ii) Mechanical copying for students from books and periodicals may be done by librarians of specified libraries ; (iii) Conditions of copying should be determined by Statutory Rule, subject to certain conditions ; (iv) Librarians may make one copy of one article from one periodical for a student ; (v) The Librarian may copy for a student a " non-substantial " part of a book ; (vi) A " substantial " part may not be copied without permission of the copyright owner ; (vii) A librarian may make one copy of a whole work for another library if the work is out of print, and the copyright owner cannot be traced. Ownership of copyright of a ms. should pass with the ms. unless a testator provides otherwise. Confidential reports issued by research associations should not be deposited in libraries of deposit until made available to the general public. Protection of copyright for joint authors should run for 50 years from the death of the last surviving author. 25 years duration of copyright is recommended for gramophone records, films, photographs, and typographical arrangements.

S.M.A.

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